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PARIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1974

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Cloudy, Temp. 59-64 (54-59). Tomorrow, 54-64 (50-55). Variable. Yesterday's temp. 59-71 (54-59).
LONDON: Variable. Temp. 51-73 (47-54).
TOMORROW: Variable. Yesterday's temp. 52-73 (48-56).
CHANNEL: Moderate. **ROME:** Sunny. Temp. 59-71 (54-62). **NEW YORK:** Variable. Temp. 59-71 (54-62). Yesterday's temp. 59-71 (54-62).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER - COMICS PAGE:
Austria 10 S. Luxembourg 18 S.F.
Belgium 12 S.F. Morocco 2 D.F.
Denmark 3 D.S. Netherlands 12 S.F.
France 2 S.F. Nigeria 45 S.F.
Germany 12 D.M. Portugal 2 S.F.
Great Britain 13 D.M. Spain 20 S.F.
Greece 15 D.M. Sweden 15 S.F.
India 25 S.F. Switzerland 15 S.F.
Italy 20 S.F. Turkey 15 S.F.
Japan 20 S.F. U.S. Military (Eur.) 10 S.F.
Korea 15 S.F. Yugoslavia 15 S.F.

Passengers Taken Off

Crew Strike Stalls France Near Havre

LE HAVRE, Sept. 12 (UPI).—Sticking crewmen immobilized the world's largest passenger ship, the luxury liner France, three miles from harbor today, then sang "Auld Lang Syne" in French to departing passengers who had been stuck aboard overnight.

The 2,500 crew members said they would occupy the vessel until the government guarantees them jobs after the liner's scheduled withdrawal from service next month.

A Swedish car ferry, Viking 3, took off the 1,265 passengers—most of them Americans—at midday. James Ackerman, a Harvard University professor, said the crew sang "Auld Lang Syne" as the ferry pulled away. Some persons wept.

"The passengers took the strike very well, the Americans better than the French," Mr. Ackerman said. "They were very sympathetic because they had come to take one of the last trips on the France and were in favor of keeping the ship."

Capt. Christian Petre dropped anchor in the approach channel to this seaport last night after a four-day voyage from New York when bridge, engine room and other personnel refused to man the vessel.

"There was a union meeting at midnight last night and all the bars closed down," Mr. Ackerman said. "People sat around and talked. The music

was cut off, too, but it was a very cheerful thing. It wasn't much of a hardship."

Return Trip Scheduled
The schedule called for the France to dock at midnight and disembark its passengers this morning.

The liner was to leave tomorrow for a return trip to New York and an official of its owners, the French Line, said there were still hopes it would depart on time.

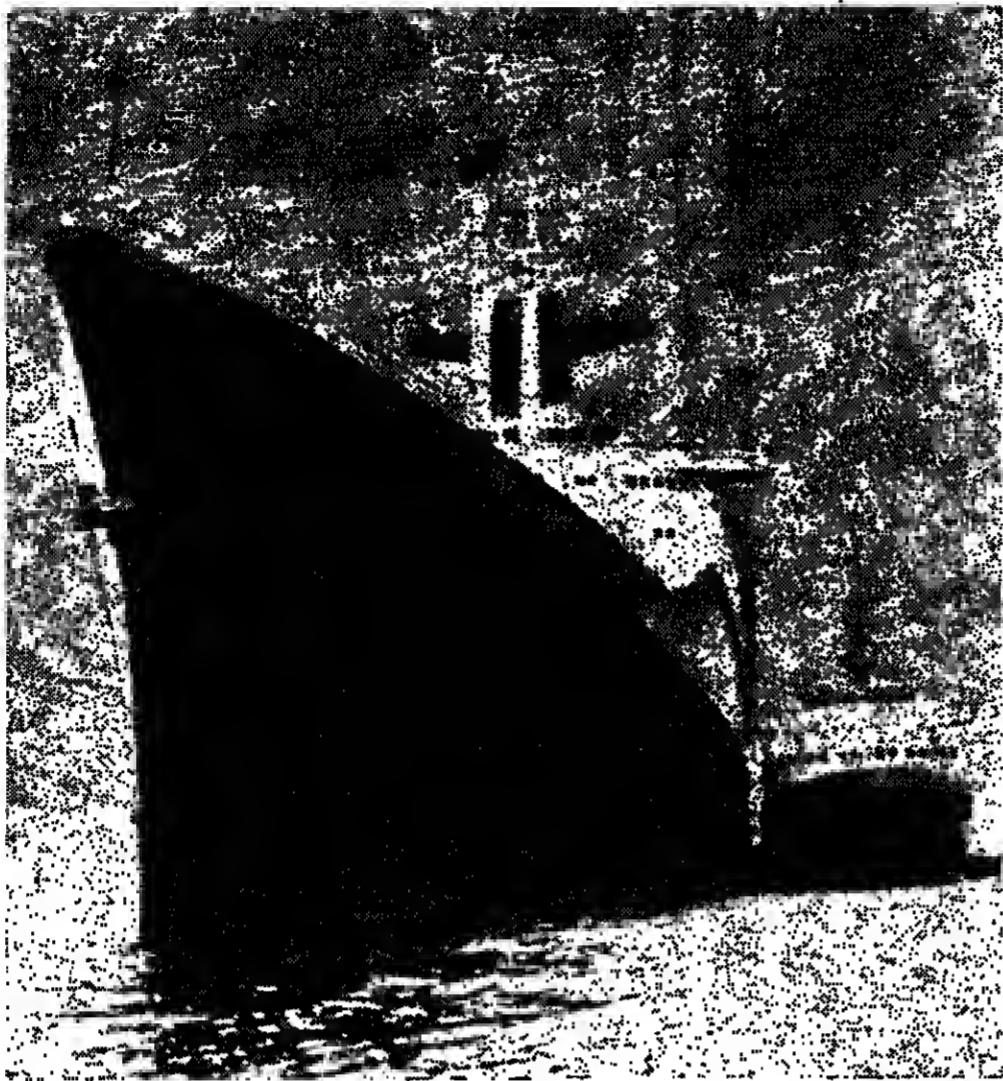
But union officials said the crew would occupy the ship until there was a written agreement with the government over the fate of personnel.

Labor Minister Michel Durand said: "We understand the fear that could exist among the personnel. We are trying to insure their re-employment."

But Premier Jacques Chirac declared today that the government would not resume subsidies to run the liner.

The French Line announced in July that it would retire the 60,348-ton vessel this fall because the government refused to continue covering its mounting deficit. As fuel prices rose, the government subsidy reached 100 million francs (about \$21 million) a year.

Launched in 1960 as a symbol of French prestige, the ship became a byword for luxury. With a length of 1,035 feet, the liner carried 2,033 passengers, had numerous bars and dining rooms, two swimming pools, a



A car ferry, dwarfed in comparison, evacuating passengers from the France.

chapel, cinema, theater and a 94-car garage.

Its first-class dining room was reputed as one of the finest restaurants in the world.

But the liner has been plagued by deficits since the

late 1960s, when jumbo jets began crossing the Atlantic in 7 1/2 hours.

Two final cruises—one to Canada and one to the Azores—were planned before the retirement of the ship Oct. 25.

The arrival of the first of two special trains carrying passengers of the France to Paris was delayed for "an undetermined length of time" when a produce train derailed ahead of it, railroad officials said.

Climaxing Bloodless Revolution

Haile Selassie Deposed By Ethiopian Military

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—The Ethiopian armed forces deposed Emperor Haile Selassie today and appointed one of their own chiefs to lead the nation into a new era.

Gen. Aman Andom, 57, a professional soldier, will head the provisional military government set up to run the country until elections are held.

The downfall of the 82-year-old emperor marked the end of a bloodless revolution that has swept Ethiopia this year as the armed forces relentlessly eroded his power in a revolt against alleged corruption and bad government.

Gen. Aman was named chairman of the Armed Forces Committee, which has held effective power for several months while keeping its members' names secret. He also was named chairman of the Council of Ministers—in effect Premier, although the title is abolished for the time being—and will retain his previous job of defense minister.

Gen. Aman, who comes from the troubled northern province of Eritrea, also remains armed forces chief of staff, giving him four of the key jobs in the new hierarchy. The committee also dissolved the two-house parliament, proclaimed a provisional military government to run the nation pending elections and banned strikes and unauthorized demonstrations.

It summoned the emperor's only son, Crown Prince Merid Azmach, 37, a partly paralyzed Geneva resident since he had a stroke two years ago, to return and be crowned as a figurehead king with no power. Haile Selassie, once an absolute ruler, who lived in splendid isolation in 12 palaces, left his now almost deserted palace home in a Volkswagen and was taken to army headquarters. As the car drove away 400 youths ran after it shouting insults.

Cabinet Mostly Retained
Michael Murru, premier in the emperor's last government, was named Minister of Information in the provisional administration.

The Foreign Minister, Dejazmach Zewde Gebre-Selassie, will keep his job but is no longer deputy premier, as he was under Mr. Murru.

The armed forces asked all other ministers in the old government to continue in their jobs earlier today but said the posts of premier and deputy premier would be abolished for the time being.

Witnesses said the slightly built, black-bearded monarch, sometimes identified as the "Lion of Judah," turned as his car pulled away to have a look at the palace he will probably never see again.

A combination of natural disasters—drought followed by famine—and corrupt administration and political and industrial unrest ended the 44-year rule of the emperor.

His going was in contrast to the magnificent state in which he lived and the awe in which, until only a year ago, he was apparently held by the country's 26 million mainly impoverished people.

As tanks, armored cars and jeeps of soldiers manned key points in the capital, an officer representing the Armed Forces Committee read to the emperor a simple proclamation deposing him.

Witnesses said he replied that he had served his country in war and peace, but if his removal was required, he accepted it.

He was driven from Jubilee Palace—nationalized and renamed the National Palace—where he has lived in virtual isolation, without aides and secretaries for months.

Later, he was believed to have been moved to the air force headquarters at Debre Zeit, a lake-side town 25 miles outside Addis Ababa. Troops blocked the

Debre Zeit road to civilian traffic. Six other members of the royal family were reported to be under house arrest in the palace.

The Crown Prince is Haile Selassie's only son. There have been attempts to establish him as a puppet ruler—when Mussolini invaded Ethiopia in 1935 and in 1960.

The Italian attempt ended when he escaped to England to live in exile with his father. In 1960, during his father's absence abroad, bodyguard officers staged a short-lived coup and pro-

claimed the Crown Prince head of the new government.

In April this year the emperor named the Crown Prince's son, Prince Zera Yacob Asfa Wossen, 30, as direct successor to the 3,000-year-old throne.

Prince Zera Yacob, 21, an Oxford student, arrived in Geneva from London this evening to confer with his father. The hands-on young prince refused to make any statement at the airport.

Prince Zera, when in Geneva (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



The deposed emperor, Haile Selassie.

Few Flare-Ups Reported

Calm Returns to Mozambique After Two Days of Violence

LOURENCO MARQUES, Mozambique, Sept. 12 (AP).—After two days of violence in which at least 60 persons died, calm was restored here today.

On this capital's streets, which were virtually deserted yesterday, shops began reopening, cars and buses streamed into the city center and long lines formed outside bakeries and other shops.

Despite occasional reports of brief flare-ups in the African quarter, the city appeared almost normal after two days of rioting and looting.

The outbreaks of violence began after the collapse of a white settlers' revolt.

Last Saturday, Portugal signed an agreement with Frelimo, the liberation movement here. An interim government, dominated by Frelimo, will be set up, and full independence will be granted on June 25.

Roads Baricaded
Today, African youths still barricaded the main road to the airport but, otherwise, Portuguese troops appeared to have restored order throughout the city.

Authorities at Miguel Bombarda Hospital said today that the death toll had reached at least 60, including 10 whites. A hospital spokesman said 427 persons were wounded, including two rape victims, one black and one white.

"We expect more corpses will be brought to the hospital during the day," the spokesman said. Military authorities refused to reveal whether there have been any troop casualties. No soldiers have been treated at the Miguel Bombarda Hospital, the spokesman said.

Two Policemen
The 60 dead included two policemen, one black and one white. Hospital authorities said most of the deaths occurred on the outskirts of the city, on the fringes of the sprawling African quarter.

In most of the African sections today, hundreds of persons lined up at the few food stores that escaped looting.

There were sporadic outbreaks of violence in the African quarter late last night, but Portuguese troops, backed by reinforcements from Beira and Nampula, contained the trouble.

The hospital said the injury rate declined sharply since mid-night yesterday and no new deaths have been reported since then.

While the death toll officially stood at 60, there were unconfirmed reports that up to 200 persons have been killed.

Streets approaching the African quarter were littered with the glass of smashed store windows and burned-out cars.

Portuguese troops control the main radio station and the airport, which remained closed to commercial flights.

East Germans Detain GI at Berlin Wall

BERLIN, Sept. 12 (AP).—East German border guards detained a U.S. soldier as he sought to return to West Berlin and turned him over to Soviet authorities, a U.S. Army spokesman confirmed today.

"He was illegally detained," the spokesman said of the Tuesday night seizure of the soldier at a wall transit passage.

West Berlin newspapers, without identifying the source of their information, said that the soldier's private car, when stopped atCheckpoint Charlie, contained an East German refugee trying to reach West Berlin.

The newspapers said that the Communist state's guards closed the wall crossing point for about half an hour.

Big-Four Pact
East German authorities are not permitted to control the Western Allied military personnel or their vehicles under Berlin agreements by the United States, Britain, France and Russia.

U.S. authorities have taken up the matter with Soviet authorities in East Germany, the spokesman said.

It was the first time in 10 years or more that the East Germans had taken direct action against a uniformed member of the U.S. garrison in Berlin.

Apparent Soviet support in the case, rather than a quick release by the Russians once they had become involved, marked another potentially far-reaching break with precedent.

A U.S. Army spokesman identified the GI as Spec. 4 William Medley, 34, of the 29th Military Police Company.

3 Cover-Up Defendants Lose Dismissal Bids

Ford Bars Other Pretrial Watergate Pardons

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (WP).—President Ford has no intention of pardoning any Watergate defendant at least until after his trial has been completed, White House spokesman John Hushen said today.

Mr. Hushen made his statement to newsmen a couple of hours before the Senate approved a resolution expressing its opposition to any pardon.

Two top ex-aides reportedly pressed Nixon for pardons. Gallup poll shows approval of Ford has fallen to 48.5%. Congressmen return to find Watergate still on agenda. Stories on Page 3.

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But Revision Upward Expected

Rockefeller Said to List \$33 Million

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (WP).—Vice-presidential nominee Nelson Rockefeller has filed a preliminary estimate reportedly putting his immediate personal fortune at \$33 million, but the figure is expected to be revised upward before Sept. 23, when Senate hearings on his nomination will begin.

The total—consisting largely of real estate, objects of art and stocks acquired years ago—apparently is based on acquisition value in many cases, and Mr. Rockefeller has been asked to revise it to reflect current market values, which may be substantially greater. He also has been asked to review any interests which he may have in family trusts which could be properly described as his personal property, and this also could conceivably boost the total figure.

However, the initial figure, arrived at by Mr. Rockefeller's aides and sent to the House Judiciary and Senate Rules Committees in furtherance of his nomination, is about \$33 million—much less than some public estimates of his holdings. The estimates have been as high as \$300 million.

Mr. Rockefeller, in 35 years of public life, including four terms as New York governor, has never revealed his total wealth.

Other Sources
The Senate Rules Committee, preparing for the Sept. 23 hearings, has voted to require the nominee to make public his list of assets and liabilities, by which time a revised figure may be available. Meanwhile, both the House and Senate committees have been keeping the figures under secret, but the initial figures were obtained from other sources by The Washington Post.

Mr. Rockefeller's press secretary, Hugh Morrow, reached by

phone in New York, said the nominee preferred at this time neither to confirm nor deny the accuracy of the \$33-million figure. He said Mr. Rockefeller will make full figures available to the public later on, as requested by the Senate Rules Committee.

Sen. Robert Griffin, R-Mich., who has seen the initial report filed by Mr. Rockefeller, declined to discuss any figures, but said yesterday: "I did take a look and it's not nearly as much as you people think."

The Rules Committee chairman, Sen. Howard Cannon, D-Nev., while declining to discuss specific

figures, said the initial total forwarded by the nominee was being revised upward and would be higher.

Other financial statements sent to Capitol Hill by Mr. Rockefeller—his tax returns from 1967 until now—indicate he paid about \$2 million a year in taxes during that period. "He's no Nixon," said a source familiar with the figures.

The \$33-million figure for Mr. Rockefeller's personal fortune consists of about \$37 million in assets and \$4 million in liabilities, and Mr. Rockefeller made it clear (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



Nelson Rockefeller

Would Consider Coalition

Heath Pledges to Battle Inflation

LONDON, Sept. 12 (UPI).—Conservative opposition leader Edward Heath today launched his party's election campaign with a pledge to make the battle against inflation his top priority if he wins.

He said his aim is to form a government backed by a strong parliamentary majority, but he did not rule out a coalition if no party wins overall control of Parliament.

"We are confronted by a severe economic crisis," Mr. Heath said at a news conference at Conservative party headquarters. "Our entire emphasis must be on beating inflation."

Asked about a possible coalition if the election produces another stalemate like the one after the last poll Feb. 28, Mr. Heath said: "I would be prepared to take into the government representatives of other parties. Our objective is to win a firm majority to carry through our

policies. But we are also prepared to consult leaders of other parties and other men of goodwill on how to best inflation. We will welcome any help they can give us."

Date Tipped Is Oct. 10
Prime Minister Harold Wilson has not yet announced the election date, but newspapers and political informants were virtually unanimous that it will be Oct. 10.

Mr. Wilson presided this morning over a meeting of the Cabinet and sources said he informed it of his election plans. Political sources said Mr. Wilson hopes to win a new five-year mandate backed by a strong majority in Parliament for nationalization of wide sections of industry and other Socialist programs.

Mr. Heath, who returned yesterday from campaigning with President Ford in Washington, said Mr. Wilson has not yet in-

formed him privately of the election date. But he spoke as if the campaign were already under way.

He said repeatedly that if the Conservatives win he will consult other party leaders and "men of goodwill" about the best way to beat inflation.

Asked whether he includes Mr. Wilson among the "men of goodwill," Mr. Heath replied: "I will consult leaders of all parties. Obviously, Mr. Wilson is among them."

In Brighton, the annual convention of the Liberal party voted after a bitter three-hour debate to allow party chief Jeremy Thorpe and other Liberal leaders to enter some form of coalition government after the election.

Mr. Thorpe said yesterday he would be prepared to join an all-party government of national unity for a limited period if the economic crisis becomes "catastrophic."

Prices Rise 3.9% At Wholesale Level in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (UPI).—Wholesale prices in the United States jumped by 3.9 per cent last month, raising the possibility that inflation is worsening rather than improving.

It was the second-biggest increase for any month in 36 years. The higher prices at wholesale level are expected to be quickly passed on to consumers. Story Page 3.

Greece Seeks \$800 Million Of EEC for Emergency Aid

By Douglas Ramsey

BRUSSELS, Sept. 12 (WP).—Using Greece's desire to become a full member of the European Economic Community as a sort of cover, Greek Foreign Minister George Mavros has asked the EEC for emergency aid totaling \$800 million in 1974 and 1975.

In a memorandum recently sent to Paris and kept secret at the request of the French Foreign Ministry, the Greek government asked for the aid from the EEC as its "minimum indispensable support for a democratic Greece to help re-establish internal and external monetary balance."

The memo obtained by The Washington Post here addresses the urgent appeal to "our partners in the [European] community." It points up Greece's desire to finance economic recovery with European, and not American, money.

Mr. Mavros continued his second day of talks with EEC officials here today after visits to France and West Germany. Officials, who confirmed that the emergency request would be discussed by EEC foreign ministers on Tuesday when they meet in Brussels, refused to comment on what sort of reception Mr. Mavros' appeal has been given in Bonn and Paris.

The \$800 million, as requested by Greece, would be granted in the form of 20-year loans at low interest rates to be fully disbursed between now and the end of 1975. It would be well over the

\$500-million aid allotment promised by the EEC to help all developing countries pay for their deficits next year, as part of a United Nations fund.

Mr. Mavros' whirlwind tour of European capitals was generally accepted until now as aimed at securing some promise from the Common Market that Greece can join it as a full member within the next five years. The memo sheds new light on Mr. Mavros' real intentions, which are more immediate.

The four-page document details the drastic situation of the Greek economy, threatened by a \$400-million external debt in 1974, triple that of 1973. The emergency loans asked from the EEC would cover that debt for 1974 and 1975.

"This aid is absolutely necessary to permit maintenance of currency reserves at their present levels, and in particular consolidation of the external debt," the request reads.

Greece is asking for the emergency loans on top of \$55 million left over in EEC coffers since 1967. At that time, all aid to Greece was cut off and a trade pact frozen to protest the military take-over in Athens.

The purported reason for the Mavros tour was to prompt a "reactivation" of the trade agreement and outstanding financial aid. High commission officials have informally indicated the EEC's willingness to make the frozen funds available, as well as to negotiate a long-term financial agreement to help the Greek economy. A widely quoted figure for that pact has been \$100 million over five years.

Opposition to U.S. Denied

That Greece is asking its northern neighbors to cover the entire external debt of that country this year and next is seen here as an attempt to steer clear of the superpowers. Greek withdrawal from the NATO military command was a first sign of its desire to break away from a close relationship with the United States. A Greek diplomat here denied, however, that Athens was pursuing a closed-door policy toward the United States. "Our first priority is to renew a close relationship with other Europeans," he explained.

In public, Mr. Mavros has played up the Greek government's desire to set a schedule for entering the Common Market. "We are ready to become the 10th member," he said on arriving here Tuesday from Bonn.

But the European countries are known to be reluctant to promise full membership without extending a similar overture to Turkey, which also is an "associated" country. When foreign ministers of the Nine met here next week, observers believe that they will want to put on a show of political solidarity with Greece without committing themselves to any actual concessions. It would probably take the form of a "wait-and-see" statement until elections are held.



ROAD SIGNS—"Two governments or one?" asks the African with the stick. "One?" the driver, making the one-fingered Freilimo sign (circle). That answering sign is the key to getting through the many road blocks around the tense city of Lourenço Marques.

Ethiopian Military Deposes Haile Selassie

(Continued from Page 1)

In April, said the whole family would return to Ethiopia "very soon."

The armed forces so far have given no clue as to the former ruler's future—whether he will be sent into exile abroad or at home, or face trial on allegations of corruption.

The military, which in recent months has rounded up about 160 civilian former ministers and officials for investigation of corruption and misadministration charges, finally leveled serious allegations of corruption against Haile Selassie himself.

He was accused of milking funds from the capital's bus company and brewery. The most serious charges alleged that the emperor had sent almost tons of gold mined with forced labor in southern Ethiopia to be hoarded in foreign banks.

No precise sums were mentioned. But Ethiopians have most frequently quoted a figure of 11 billion Ethiopian dollars (about \$526 billion) as the total sum held in Swiss banks or invested abroad.

Except for the tanks which rumbled up to the palace and other key points this morning and the closing of the airport, there were few signs in the capital to mark the overthrow.

Five thousand persons staged a brief hand-clapping demonstration outside the palace but obeyed officers' pleas to go home.

Shops were open, buses were running normally and a good-natured populace appeared to greet the emperor's overthrow with joy. A waiter at the city's Hilton Hotel said: "This is great. I'm pleased about it. Things will change for the better now."

A secretary on her way to work said only: "At last."

The armed forces had prepared the population for today's action. Although in recent months newspapers and radio reports have contrasted the glittering life style of the emperor and his family with the misery of the average Ethiopian—about 90 per cent are subsistence-level farmers—no film of the suffering in the drought and famine areas had ever been shown.

But last night—New Year's Day in the Ethiopian calendar—national television showed films of starving children and their disease-ridden parents begging for food followed by shots of cakes specially flown in from Europe for the emperor's receptions.

This so shocked Ethiopians, coming hard on the heels of armed forces statements about the emperor's foreign holdings, that it was clearly designed to extir-

guish any last glimmer of sympathy for the emperor.

Addis Ababa radio said today that ministers and officials should carry out their normal duties pending a permanent decision on the future structure of the administration.

Ethiopia would maintain its nonaligned policy and seek peaceful relations with its neighbors, including Somalia—with which there has been a territorial dispute—according to a broadcast foreign policy statement.

The statement said Ethiopia would do all it could to help people in colonial territories, particularly in Africa, to become independent.

Parliament is dissolved until the elections and a special military tribunal will be set up to try all former and present government officials charged with corruption and abuse of power, the statement said.

Haile Selassie gripped the world's attention in 1966 when, fleeing the country before the invading Italians, he made a dramatic but unsuccessful plea at the League of Nations for help for Ethiopia.

Until early this year, he ruled the feudal state with autocratic powers. Then, after a military uprising and industrial unrest over low wages and feudal conditions, his powers began to crumble.

Nobody knows the identity of members of the Armed Forces Coordinating Committee or what their objectives are, except that they have pledged to end inequality and ban Ethiopia into the 20th century.

They have pressed civilian governments to carry out reforms and appeared unwilling to accept indifference, had administration and corruption. These things, combined with the effects of the drought, inflation and wage demands, led to their first action in March.

The court statement, filed by U.S. Attorney Earl Silbert and two of his assistants before U.S. District Judge William Jones, said that "as a result of an ongoing investigation, [government attorneys] have learned that certain information contained in our statements and pleadings previously provided to this court may be erroneous."

"Possible inaccuracies" Mr. Silbert, whose office usually represents various government agencies against whom civil suits are filed here, said that "the dimension of these possible inaccuracies is not yet known and it is still premature for us to determine the precise nature of the possible inaccuracies."

Previous papers filed in the court by the U.S. attorney's office here in consultation with Defense Department attorneys have admitted that the Army conducted widespread surveillance activities on American civilians and others in Berlin but denied the specific allegations listed by the plaintiffs in the suit.

The Army said in those papers that the spying is necessary in Berlin to protect U.S. national interest and that the activities are legal.

Officials informed Mr. Silbert said yesterday that the Army is cooperating in the investigation into his office's possible erroneous court filings on the Army's behalf and that he had informed the attorney general about the investigation.

The government had been scheduled to file additional legal responses in the suit next week but asked for a delay pending the outcome of its probe into the alleged inaccurate statements.

The attorneys pointed out that the investigation will take at least 30 days because most of the information and witnesses are in Germany and the information cannot be discussed over the telephone because it is classified by the Army.

Soviet Navy Vessels Cruise Near Hawaii WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP).—For the first time since 1971, a Soviet naval task force is cruising off the Hawaiian Islands, the Pentagon said yesterday.

A guided-missile cruiser, a guided-missile frigate and an oiler have passed within 45 miles of the island of Nihoa and within 104 miles north of Oahu, it said. A spokesman said an American destroyer escort was cruising within sight of the task force.

There has been a territorial dispute—according to a broadcast foreign policy statement.

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Sees Restrictions on Executive

Ford Assails Foreign Aid Bill Cut

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP).—President Ford assailed Congress today for reducing his ability to conduct foreign affairs by proposing sharp cuts and restrictions in the administration's foreign aid bill.

"I am disturbed over the deep cuts in many essential and worthwhile programs," Mr. Ford said in a message to Congress. "In addition, the bill contains several restrictions on the executive which would reduce viability to meet obligations to American security and that of our friends abroad."

Mr. Ford also complained directly to congressional leaders in a White House meeting that lasted more than an hour.

South Vietnam Cuts Acting Press Secretary John Hushan said the President was particularly concerned with the major cuts being proposed for military and financial aid to South Vietnam. The Senate has voted a \$700-million reduction in the administration's requested \$1.4 billion in military aid to Saigon.

Congress also appears likely to allocate \$300 million less than requested for economic aid to South Vietnam.

According to Mr. Hushan, Mr. Ford told congressional leaders that the cuts "severely reduce South Vietnam's ability to defend itself... in the face of increasing North Vietnamese military actions."

Mr. Ford's pleas appeared to generate little enthusiasm among the congressional leaders. Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, the Republican Senate leader, indicated little hope that the cuts could be restored.

He told reporters after the White House meeting that it may be too late for definite action before Congress adjourns.

He suggested as a solution the dropping of the foreign aid bill altogether, with Congress passing a resolution to continue foreign aid at its current spending levels.

Aid to Mideast Although the White House presentation dealt specifically with the effect of the cuts on Vietnam, Sen. Scott said the President was also concerned that the American aid program to Israel and Egypt would be hampered.

Reuters reported that Israeli Premier Yehoshua Rabin today had said for the second day with Mr. Ford. The two leaders and

Greek Cypriots Cite Evidence of Killings by Turks NICOSIA, Sept. 12 (UPI).—The government said today it has fresh documented evidence that the Turkish invasion force had executed a total of 17 Greek Cypriots up to Aug. 21. The government statement did not give details of the evidence but said those killed included women, children and elderly persons. Last Thursday, the government said 130 Greek Cypriots had been executed by Turkish forces between the time of the invasion on July 20 and Aug. 21. The Turks have said that Greek Cypriot National Guard men committed mass executions at several villages and towns during the recent fighting.

The government, meanwhile, took further steps to halt the exodus of Greek Cypriots from the island by banning the export of private automobiles.

It already has barred departure of all Greek Cypriot men over the age of 12 without an exit permit. Government sources said the Cabinet might impose a similar ban on women.

WEU Panel to Meet PARIS, Sept. 12 (UPI).—The Political Committee of the Western European Union will discuss the political aspects of European defense in a meeting in Paris Saturday, a WEU statement said today.

8 Czech Miners Die PRAGUE, Sept. 12 (AP).—Eight miners were killed in a coal mine today, the news agency CTK reported.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger were believed to have discussed whether the next move in the Middle East might be negotiations for Israel troop withdrawals with Egypt or with Jordan. Mr. Rabin was also believed to have raised the question of a big increase in U.S. military aid to Israel from the level being debated in Congress.

The United States provides Israel with \$500 million in military aid and the administration has requested \$250 million in economic aid for Egypt.

Mr. Ford's concerns seem centered on various restrictions curbing the freedom of the President in spending aid without prior consultation with the House.

Congress' actions grew from the Vietnam experience in Presidents Johnson and Nixon and his devaluation dollar, have been on terms in the last year.

Tanaka Begins 4-Nation Tour Including Talks With Ford By Fox Butterfield

TOKYO, Sept. 12 (NYT).—Premier Kakuei Tanaka left Japan today for a 14-day tour of Mexico, Brazil and Canada that will also include a brief stopover in Washington for a meeting with President Ford.

It will be the first meeting between Mr. Tanaka and the President, who is scheduled to visit Japan in November.

Although Mr. Tanaka has counted on the tour as a chance to restore his battered public image in Japan, his departure today was overshadowed by the current crisis in relations with Japan's neighbor, South Korea.

The conflict grows out of the killing of President Chung Hee's wife last month by a Korean resident of Japan and a subsequent series of anti-Japanese demonstrations in Seoul that appear to have been orchestrated by the South Korean government.

Resources Diplomacy Mr. Tanaka's trip to Mexico, Brazil and Canada is part of what the Japanese term "resources diplomacy," or an effort by this small island country to insure access to sources of raw materials.

Last winter, Mr. Tanaka toured six nations in Southeast Asia and he is scheduled to visit Australia, New Zealand and Burma in late October as another part of Japan's quest for resources.

It is said that Mr. Tanaka has also looked forward to the present trip because it gives him a chance to get out of Japan and away from his pressing problem of inflation. This Premier has been under constant assault in the last year for his economic policies.

His governing Liberal Democratic party barely maintained its control of the upper house of parliament in July's election.

Of the three countries he will visit, Brazil is the most important for Japan. There are 100,000 Japanese or people of Japanese descent in Brazil, larger even than the Japanese community in the United States, and Japan has nearly \$800 million invested in Brazilian mines and industry.

A Future Bonanza Given Brazil's vast unexploited resources and conservative government, many Japanese businessmen look upon Brazil as a future bonanza for Japan.

The Premier is expected to discuss Japan's aid for the development of the Amazon River Basin with the Brazilians.

In Mexico, he is expected to offer small amounts of economic assistance and money for cultural exchanges.

But the most significant part of the trip, Japanese diplomats say, will be Mr. Tanaka's 90-minute meeting Sept. 21 with Mr. Ford. The Japanese, who feel uneasy doing business with a man until they establish close personal relations, had requested the meeting after President Richard Nixon's resignation.

Their talk is expected to cover a wide range of problems, but not to go into great detail.

Not Sitting Target in Enemy Attack U.S. Studies Plane-Launched ICBM

By Michael Getler WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (UPI).—The Air Force has, without publicity, begun taking the first steps toward developing a potentially revolutionary form of weaponry—intercontinental ballistic missiles to be launched from airplanes rather than from land bases.

The idea of putting big, ocean-spanning missiles on transport planes, to protect them from attacks that might knock out land-based missiles at fixed locations, has been under study for some time.

Last week, the Air Force began making flight tests in which a trimotor C-54 jet transport climbed high above the El Centro, Calif., parachute test range and unloaded from its rear door, a 55,000-pound slab of concrete similar in weight to a small ICBM.

The third test drop in the series is scheduled for tomorrow. The Air Force says it hopes to conduct, by the end of next month, an experiment in which it will load one of its old, surplus, 80,000-pound Minuteman ICBMs into a C-54, then slide it out the back, ignite the missile's motors for 10 seconds, and see what happens.

That test will be held over water, and the brief engine-burning time will not carry the missile much farther than it was just dropped, the service says.

A fully fueled Minuteman ICBM weighs far more than anything that has been dropped out of an airplane before, although the C-54 can carry heavier loads. The Minuteman test would be held about a month or so after U.S. and Soviet negotiators resume discussions next week at Geneva in the deadlocked Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

While the United States has made no decision to proceed with full-scale development of such an air-launched ICBM, and it would take many years to perfect and deploy such a system, these early efforts clearly are linked to the future of the SALT discussions.

Senior U.S. officials say that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who also still serves as the President's national security adviser, has expressed a personal interest in having the development effort listed as an item in next year's defense budget.

Ironically, the concept of a fleet of ICBM-carrying transports in the nuclear deterrent force does not enjoy much enthusiasm among top civilian specialists on defense, including those in the White House.

Yet the development and threat of deploying such a system is apparently viewed as a good bargaining chip in the salt talks by many officials, since the United States would like the Russians to halt development of a mobile, land-based missile that the Soviet Union has already flight-tested.

Mobile land-based ICBMs can be moved around the countryside by trucks or trains or from one underground site to another. In the case of both air and land-based mobile missiles, the idea is to prevent any attacker from figuring out where his opponent's missiles are situated. As missiles become still more accurate, those that remain in fixed sites, theoretically at least, become more vulnerable to being wiped out in a surprise attack.

But because of their mobility, such missile-basing concepts are also the ones that potentially can wreck agreement on permanent arms agreements. This is so because mobile missiles are hard to find, hard to count and thus generate suspicion about how many missiles an opponent really has.



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ists Called 'Threatening'

op Ex-Aides Reportedly ssed Nixon for Pardons

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

INGTON, Sept. 12 (WP). The last days of Richard Nixon's presidency, former White House aides Haldeman and Ehrlichman conveyed to him requests that they be presidential pardons, according to sources.

ard requests were read the sources said that a deeply "resented" the character of the request was described by "as threatening" and "as being tantamount mail."

Haldeman and Ehrlichman ruled to go on trial with defendants Sept. 30 in a Watergate cover-up case. Haldeman already faces a jail term to five years on conviction on charges he broke in at the office of Ellsberg's psychiatrist. Haldeman's attorney, John said that he was making requests that Mr. Nixon might have made for a "I don't deny it, how said."

Don't Believe This" ning the allegation that Haldeman's pardon request was a "I don't believe this."

man has been kindly to a man who got him a, it is Bob's disposition

kefeller s Wealth

lined from Page 1) itting the initial figures y were based in some purchase costs rather rent value.

reckdown of the \$37 million assets is reportedly: ut \$400,000 in cash on million in furnishings as properties, \$500,000 in and about \$3 million in ars, planes and other lation items.

its worth \$13 million, in three dozen companies, ith notes that the ac- value of the stock is ted. A large holding was e in Mainor, Ltd., which to be an acronym. The e letters are the nomi- nals, N.A.R.

ut \$12.5 million net in elain and silver. The t indicated that Mr. er has possession of \$25 in art, porcelain and t about half of it is o go to charitable orga- educational institutions eums on his death, so million is his net hold-

et of about \$8 million state, including his pos- in the family complex io Hills, N.Y., a house 'oxhill Road and houses l other places. As with oldings, Mr. Rockefeller has \$16 million in real t half of it is pledged persons or institutions ath.

blem of how to report effer's possible partic- unity trusts may prove one for both the nomi- committees.

mily trust of hundreds s of dollars is set up, stipulation that Mr. r can only receive the n the trust's investments not take out any prin- may be unclear whether t be listed as an over- ion of the trust. More- may be a residual y of a trust belonging r person. There are at Mr. Rockefeller has some trusts—some with rs, some set up for his nee wife and children.

mmities rules that he classified as the owner wner of any such trust, \$33-million figure could t increased.

skefeller's personal for- up with a \$100-million t set up by his father.

toward Nixon... He has had a generous and kindly attitude" toward the former President, Mr. Wilson said.

Neither Ehrlichman nor his attorney could be reached for comment.

Sources said that members of President Ford's legal staff and Watergate special prosecutor Leon Jaworski are aware that Mr. Haldeman and Ehrlichman requested pardons from Mr. Nixon.

A White House official said those requests played no part in Mr. Ford's granting of a pardon to Mr. Nixon or the subsequent consideration of pardons for others charged with Watergate-related offenses.

Mr. Haldeman initially made his plea for a pardon in a telephone call to the White House chief of staff, Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., during the last 48 hours of the Nixon presidency, according to the sources. Gen. Haig, the sources said, became so upset by the call that he refused to talk to Mr. Haldeman until a White House lawyer came on the line to listen to the conversation.

Implication Cited According to a source, the implication of Mr. Haldeman's message to Gen. Haig was that "he'd send Nixon to jail if he didn't get a pardon."

A high-level White House source insisted that Mr. Haldeman made no such direct threat and that "everything was strictly according to Hoyle." The same source agreed, however, that Mr. Haldeman's call was regarded by both Gen. Haig and Mr. Nixon as amounting to an "implicit" blackmail demand.

Mr. Haldeman conveyed the impression he was seeking pardons for both himself and Ehrlichman, according to this source, and later made a similar request through another unnamed person.

Ehrlichman, meanwhile, conveyed a separate pardon request on his own behalf through a member of the Nixon family, according to sources. That request also was made during the last days of the Nixon presidency, they said.

The requests reached Mr. Nixon during the period when his own decision to resign had become all but final, according to the sources, and he angrily rejected each of the pleas.

Out of the Question According to several sources, Gen. Haig also personally rejected Mr. Haldeman's request as "out of the question" before passing it on to Mr. Nixon. A source said Gen. Haig did so because he feared that Mr. Nixon—then on the brink of resignation and contemplating the possibility of his own prosecution after leaving office—would be tempted to accede to Mr. Haldeman's request.

Gen. Haig and James St. Clair, then Mr. Nixon's chief White House counsel, were so distressed by Mr. Haldeman's request that Gen. Haig decided to inform Mr. Jaworski of the matter, according to several sources.

"They wanted to make sure there was no misunderstanding," a source said. Gen. Haig and Mr. St. Clair, he explained, were concerned that a situation could develop similar to the one in 1972-73 when Watergate conspirator Howard Hunt Jr. demanded executive clemency from the White House. Hunt's demands for clemency and the payment of large sums of Nixon campaign money in return for his silence were major elements of the Watergate cover-up.

"They felt like it was happening all over again," a source said.

Speed Curb Voted in U.S. WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP). The nationwide highway speed limit would be set permanently at 55 miles an hour under a measure voted 85-0 by the Senate yesterday. The speed-limit provision was part of a highway bill that now goes to the House.

From 71% Before Pardoning of Nixon

. Poll Finds Ford Approval Down to 48.5%

INGTON, Sept. 12 resident Ford's decision Richard Nixon and to urdons for other alleg- ate conspirators has support among the blic, a special Gallup tes.

ey also showed wide t least for the tim- pardon, although there ions that most of the estioned in the survey have opposed a pardon rmer president at a

commissioned by The Times, was conducted White House said that all of those involved t were under study. 533 persons, living in of the country, were by telephone.

either they thought Mr. toring a good, fair or us President, the re- gave the following od, 32 per cent; fair, 5; no opinion, 10. tar but not precisely poll conducted Aug. Gallup organization Ford winning the ap-

probation of 71 per cent, with 3 per cent disapproving and 26 per cent undecided. Evaluating half of the "fair" and all of the "good" answers in The Times's new poll as indications of "approval," his approval rate has fallen from 71 per cent to 48.5 per cent in three weeks.

There is little doubt as to what caused the drop. Asked whether pardon developments had caused them to form a less favorable opinion of the President, 60 per cent responded in the affirmative.

Even allowing for the margin of error inherent in such surveys—a Gallup spokesman said that there were 99 chances in 100 that it was accurate within 6 percentage points—the poll demonstrated that Mr. Ford had seriously injured his standing.

Pardon Itself Like other polls, this one obviously could not measure how long public disapproval would last. In many cases, anger passed and new developments altered the public's judgment of a president.

On the specific question of the pardon to former President Nixon—the first of his kind in



HELD AS HOSTAGE—Man holding gun on woman in doorway of Joliet, Ill., jewelry store Wednesday after being cornered while allegedly attempting a hold-up. He was later shot by police following a chase. The woman was wounded.

Relief Turns to Anger

Congress Is Back, So Is Watergate

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (NYT)—The Congress that went wearily away last month heaving sighs of relief returned in force yesterday to find that Watergate had not evaporated.

As the House of Representatives joined the Senate in the formal resumption of the 93d Congress—with a 200-year-old brief prayer for "order, harmony and peace"—there were piles of wrathful mail, prompting professions of mournful regret, and the name of Richard Nixon, zone

33 days from the White House, still dominated the debate and deliberations.

This time the issue was President Ford's grant of an unconditional pardon to his predecessor and his consideration, apparently short-lived, of possible pardons for all those involved in the Watergate affair.

The powerlessness of Congress to reverse the pardon decision, as well as the antipathy of many members to it, was expressed most forcefully by a Senate Appropriations subcommittee whose

members indicated that they would not approve the full \$850,000 sought by Mr. Ford to pay Mr. Nixon's pension and expenses through June.

Throughout the Congress there was a tone of hostility and regret over the decision to grant the pardon.

"To come back to this," exploded Rep. Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., as he stood just off the House floor in a circle of reporters, much as he had for months of the long impeachment inquiry. Rep. Rodino, the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, said there were hundreds of letters and telegrams in his office expressing "real outrage" and professed himself powerless to do more than object to the pardoning of Mr. Nixon.

Rep. John Seiberling, D., Ohio, another Judiciary Committee member, happened on the scene and said, ruefully, "I thought we were finished with this."

The third-ranking House Republican, Rep. John Anderson of Illinois, proclaimed disgust at the lingering political hangover of the Nixon presidency.

"Why," he said, "were we ever stupid enough to think this awful man would fade away like one of MacArthur's old soldiers? He was always going to be dragged, kicking and screaming, into oblivion."

A minority of the Senate, who came back from the Labor Day recess last week, have been talking to the chamber's floor or trading to the Senate television gallery with regularity to denounce the Nixon pardon. At one point Tuesday, there was a line in the gallery as Sen. Sam Ervin Jr., D-N.C., and Sen. Lowell Weicker Jr., R-Conn., waited for Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., to finish his stint of responding to television correspondents' questions.

Yesterday, as the larger aid customarily more clamorous House returned to duty, the preoccupation with the Nixon pardon was equally evident. The House chaplain, the Rev. Edward Gardner Latch, began the session with a recitation of the same prayer read to the first Continental Congress, on Sept. 7, 1774.

No sooner had the chaplain completed what House Speaker Carl Albert called "the longest prayer" than eight House members rose to take advantage of one-minute parliamentary grants of time for general debate, six of them to decry and two to defend the pardon.

Rep. Edward Koch, D-N.Y., said that his constituent mail was comparable to the outpouring rose to take advantage of one-minute parliamentary grants of time for general debate, six of them to decry and two to defend the pardon.

One who did, Rep. Ken Hechler, D-W.Va., delivered a parody of a soliloquy from Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."

"The quality of mercy is getting very strained. It droppeth like nuggets of hail from the White House upon the heads of the just and unjust. It is twice messed up. It messeth up those that give and those that take."

One of those who defended Mr. Ford was Rep. William Minshall, R-Ohio, who contended that the pardon of the former President had been "consistent" with the noble character of Mr. Ford, the former House Republican leader, and that the current opposition to the pardon was no more than a numb reaction to any Watergate development.

"Emotions have run high too long. Nerves are too raw," Mr. Minshall said, and, as if that were a cue, the debate ended abruptly and a semblance of normality followed in the House.

Son-in-Law Cox Seen as Origin Of Nixon 'Depression' Reports

By Howard Seelye

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 12—Reports that former President Richard Nixon is "in a deep depression" and suffering from pleuritis apparently issued from his son-in-law, Edward Cox.

Contacted yesterday at his Wall Street law firm after the Associated Press circulated an interview with an unnamed member of the Nixon family, Mr. Cox said:

"I know it was a member of the family. That was true. Who it was, I can't say. I can't talk any more. I have work to do."

However, in the interview, the Nixon family member spoke in firsthand terms of a beach picnic in Ventura, Calif., on Aug. 15 and spoke of the former first lady as "Mrs. Nixon."

The only family members at the picnic were Mr. Cox, his wife, Tricia, and Mr. Nixon.

According to the AP interview, the pardon given Mr. Nixon on Sunday by President Ford has not improved his mental condition and the former president's health is said to be worrying Mrs. Nixon and other family members.

The family member interviewed said that Mr. Nixon is suffering from a flare-up of the pleuritis condition which had been publicly described as resolved on July 5.

The pleuritis, a blood clot which developed in Mr. Nixon's left leg shortly before his June trip to the Middle East, has left the leg "swollen and out of proportion to the other leg," the family member said.

In a television interview in Washington today, David Eisenhower said that Mr. Nixon's leg is swollen twice its normal size from pleuritis. He said Mr. Nixon's health was not good.

(Mr. Eisenhower, Mr. Nixon's son-in-law, also said that Mr. Nixon would have rejected the pardon offered by Mr. Ford if it had been tied directly to the issue of amnesty for Vietnam draft evaders and deserters. Mr.

Julie Eisenhower Denied WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP).—David Eisenhower said yesterday that his wife, Julie, did not intervene with Mr. Ford for her father.

"It's completely ridiculous," Mr. Eisenhower said following publication of a report by columnist Howard Brans and Robert Novak (NYT Sept. 12). The columnists cited an unnamed Ford adviser as the source of the report that Julie Eisenhower told Mr. Ford that the former president was very depressed.

"There's nothing to that at all," Mr. Eisenhower said.

Black Students Hurt in Busing Clashes

Whites Boycott Schools in Boston

BOSTON, Sept. 12 (AP).—

Thousands of white pupils boycotted classes today as Boston schools opened under a court-ordered busing plan to achieve racial integration.

Several black children were hurt when buses were stoned by white youths in one of several incidents reported, the mayor's office said.

Eight black children and an adult were injured when stones smashed windows in five buses after they pulled away from an annex of South Boston High School after class, the mayor's office reported.

Officials said several persons were arrested in connection with the stoning.

Earlier, outside the main branch of the high school, about 500 white teen-agers and adults booted and chanted as 56 black children arrived by bus for morning classes. The school had been 98 per cent white.

Wood, Stones Thrown A piece of wood was thrown at a bus at the school in the morning, and stones were thrown at a bus at an intersection several blocks away.

A group of white teen-agers and some adults roughed up a television film crew at the school before police intervened. The crowd later dispersed, with about 150 persons continuing to mill around after school began.

The mayor's office said a policeman was injured near South Boston High School in the morning when he was struck in the chest by an unidentified object. He was taken to a hospital for X-rays.

Elsewhere, the situation was generally peaceful. But large numbers of white students honored a boycott of classes.

At predominantly black South Boston-Roxbury High, 40 of an assigned 600 white students reported, along with 400 blacks.

Only 25 white students were reported at South Boston, where Police Commissioner Robert DiGrada personally escorted black students into the school.

Total projected enrollment at the two schools, which are combined, is 3,529.

Before this afternoon's incidents, Barry Brooks, a spokesman for the mayor's office, said, "Our objective was the safety of the children. We have no re-

ports of any children injured, so I have to say we are pleased with the situation right now."

But Dennis Sullivan of the mayor's office said: "There are pockets where it's quiet but tense. We're walking on cat feet right now."

This morning, 30 of an estimated 75 to 100 uniformed policemen on hand at South Boston pushed part of the crowd back down a street 200 yards after a piece of wood was thrown at a bus carrying blacks.

The mayor's office also said stones had been thrown at a bus at a South Boston intersection.

"Why should I go there?" asked Marilyn Farley, a 16-year-old South Boston pupil as she stood across the street with other demonstrators. "They [blacks] have their own schools to go to."

She said she would boycott "a year if I have to."

Eileen Dunner, 16, one of the white juniors who arrived at South Boston-Roxbury, said she came because "I've only got two years left [of school] and I want to finish."

School officials said they expected high absenteeism.

Police said they had enough officers to handle any incidents. "We have plans for every possible situation," a police spokesman said.

A total of 13,200 students at all grades were scheduled to be bused in the first forced integration of the nation's oldest public school system, which is a third black and two-thirds white.

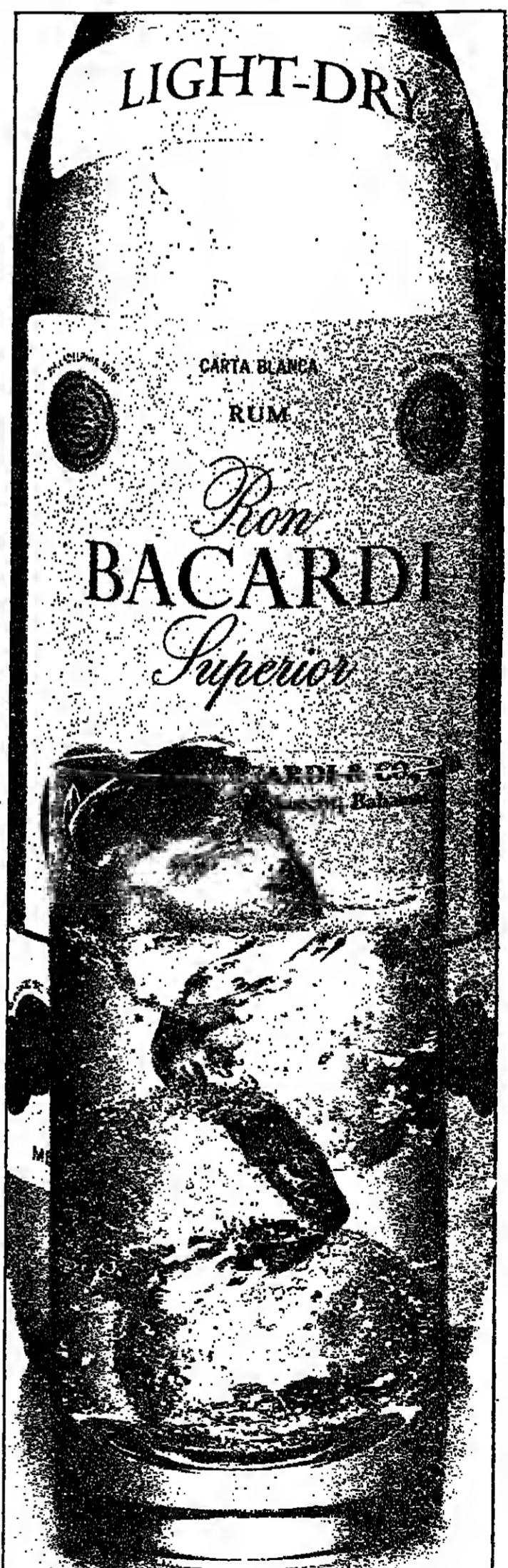
City officials estimate the cost of the integration program in the \$4,000-student school system at \$8.8 million for this year.

The federal court order for busing was issued in June and the protest against it has been building recently, intensified by some candidates in Tuesday's primary elections. At neighborhood meetings in the last two weeks, parents said they would keep children out of school in an organized two-week boycott.

Opposition to busing has been most intense in Boston's blue-collar white neighborhoods, many of them predominantly Irish and Italian.

The school integration controversy began in 1965 when a state commission found that 45 of Boston's schools had more than 50 per cent black enrollment. Since then the number of these schools has increased to 65.

The busing plan is intended to reduce the number of schools with more than half-black enrollment to 44. However, the plan does not take into consideration many of Boston's 200 schools that are almost exclusively white.



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Cosmonaut Meets the Press And Talks About Soyuz-15

By Nicholas C. Chriss

HOUSTON, Sept. 12.—The chief of Soviet cosmonaut training said yesterday that the recent Soyuz-15 mission was a success but that the automatic docking system failed to work properly.

Maj. Gen. Vladimir Shatalov said at a press conference at the Johnson Space Center here that the goal of the two-day Soyuz flight Aug. 26 was to test the automatic docking system by linking the craft to an orbiting Salyut space station.

"There were no difficulties and the systems worked well up to 30 to 50 meters," Gen. Shatalov said through an interpreter. But in going closer to the space station, the range rate "exceeded the necessary parameters," he added.

Range rate is the velocity at which one vehicle approaches another. Gen. Shatalov meant that the two vehicles approached one another too quickly because of some failure in the automatic docking system. He said the two-man crew tried it "a number of times."

The range rate is determined automatically by radar, which can brake or speed up the velocity.

Gen. Shatalov's willingness to discuss the flight was the strongest effort yet by the Russians to publicly discuss their space experiences in detail.

After the hour-long press conference, Gen. Shatalov told a National Aeronautics and Space Administration official that, if the American newsmen "don't quote me correctly, I'm not going to hold another news conference."

Gen. Shatalov, who has flown in space himself, said, "It would have been easy to shut off the automatic docking system, at that close range, and go to the manual mode. That wasn't the aim of this particular flight. The aim was to perfect the automatic docking system."

Fault Not Yet Found
He said Soviet engineers had not yet found out what went wrong.

"We considered the mission successful from the aspect that we carried out a number of approaches for docking," he added.

Gen. Shatalov and a number of other Soviet cosmonauts and technicians are visiting here in training for the scheduled July 1975, Apollo-Soyuz Test Project (ASTP) of the United States and

the Soviet Union. The Soyuz-15 failure has caused considerable concern among U.S. space officials.

Gen. Shatalov said yesterday that the automatic docking system being tested on the Soyuz-15 flight had nothing to do with the ASTP flight.

But at the time of the Soyuz-15 launch, he was quoted by news dispatches from Moscow as saying the flight was a "warmup for the ASTP flight." Asked about this, Gen. Shatalov dismissed the difference as a "misinterpretation" of his earlier remarks. He added that he had meant in his original remarks that there was only an indirect connection between the Soyuz-15 flight and ASTP.

The news conference appeared to be the result of efforts by officials here to get the Russians to pursue a more open policy in revealing some details of their space program publicly.

Later this month, U.S. space technicians in Moscow will get their first glimpse of the Soviet mission control room. Only a few NASA officials have been there before. Soviet cosmonauts have visited mission control here.

Gen. Shatalov noted that "cooperation takes trust and understanding" by both sides. He noted that the Soviet Union had informed the United States of the Soyuz-15 flight and even revealed the names of the flight crew, "which normally we don't do in our country."

Test Flight Planned
Gen. Shatalov also revealed that the Russians would stage a "dress rehearsal" of their portion of the ASTP flight two or three months before the actual mission. Asked if he thought the American ASTP crew should do the same thing, he said he had seen their training and was assured that they would be ready with-out a dress rehearsal.

He added that the Soviet dress rehearsal would be flown with one of the cosmonauts assigned to the ASTP backup crew.

"But in keeping with the new treatment traditions of my country, I ask you not to ask me who," he added.

Gen. Shatalov said "there was never any plan for the Soyuz-15 crew to enter the Salyut space station."

He also said the Soviet Union planned to supply its orbiting space stations with unmanned tankers, which would need an automatic docking system. The purpose of the Soyuz-15 flight was to test such a system, he said, adding that the Soviet Union was not striving for long-duration flights of men living in space environment, because the U.S. Skylab flights already had accomplished that.

© Los Angeles Times.



United Press International

TEAMWORK—Soviet Cosmonaut Aleksey Leonov tries his talent at field goal kicking during high time activities at Houston-Hawaii football game in Houston on Wednesday. Leonov will be commander of the Soyuz space craft which is scheduled for space link up in 1975 with American Apollo spacecraft, which will be piloted by Donald (Deke) Slayton who is holding the ball.

Bulgaria Stops Last Jamming In Europe of Voice of America

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—Bulgaria stopped jamming the Voice of America last week-end and, for the first time since the start of the cold war, official U.S. radio broadcasts are being heard throughout Europe without interference.

Officials of the Voice of America said yesterday that there was no jamming of broadcasts to Bulgaria as of Monday.

Bulgaria was the last country in Europe to jam the Voice of America, which is now the only country in the world that continues to try to block its broadcasts.

Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Poland continue, however, to jam Radio Free Europe, and the Soviet Union still jams Radio Liberty. Both stations are financed by the U.S. government but are not regarded as official. The Soviet Union stopped jamming the Voice of America during the 1960s but resumed on the morning of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, Aug. 21, 1968. On Sept. 10, 1973, it stopped the jamming again, with no explanation.

The end of the jamming by Bulgaria was seen by American officials as another step toward better U.S. relations with Sofia. Bulgarian officials have recently improved the working conditions for the U.S. Embassy in Sofia and have facilitated contacts for American businessmen.

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CIA Is Accused of Using Chile As 'Laboratory Experiment'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (UPI).—The Central Intelligence Agency today was accused of conducting a "laboratory experiment" against the government of President Salvador Allende. Rep. Michael Harrington, D-Mass., in a press conference, said the agency was testing techniques of heavy financial investment to discredit and bring down a government.

His charges are contained in a letter to Sen. William Fulbright, D-Ark., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

At the news conference, Rep. Harrington made public this and other correspondence between himself and Sen. Fulbright and other members of Congress about his concern over the activities of the CIA and the Treasury Department in Chile and the "quite limited" congressional review of CIA actions.

Rep. Harrington charged that such reviews are perfunctory and are made after the fact.

In his letter to Sen. Fulbright, Rep. Harrington described how the "40 Committee" headed by Henry Kissinger authorized the expenditure of \$11 million from 1962 to 1973 to help prevent the election of Mr. Allende. He said CIA Director William Colby's testimony before a House Armed Services subcommittee on the CIA's disclosure that, later, the CIA's intention was to "destabilize" the Allende government so as to precipitate its downfall.

"Funding was provided to individuals, political parties and media outlets in Chile through channels in other countries and in both Latin America and Europe," Rep. Harrington wrote.

A total of \$5 million was authorized by the 40 Committee for "destabilization" efforts from 1971 to 1973. An additional \$1.5 million was spent for the 1973 municipal elections. Some of these funds were used to support an unnamed but influential anti-Allende newspaper.

[The Washington Star-News reports that this newspaper was El Mercurio, the largest daily in Chile and the property of wealthy businessman Augustin Edwards.]

In a separate letter to Rep. Lucien Nedel, D-Mich., chairman of the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Intelligence, Rep. Harrington charged that Mr. Colby indicated in testimony in April that the CIA "counseled the White House to rebuff attempts of President Allende to settle his differences with the United States. These and other related activities suggest that the agency departed from its proper role of intelligence gathering and, instead, participated in formulation.

of policies and events both in the United States and Chile which it was supposed to objectively analyze and report."

Sen. Fulbright replied to Rep. Harrington on July 26, with a letter in which the Arkansas Democrat said he shared the congressman's frustration.

"This has been going on in places other than Chile for many years," Sen. Fulbright wrote. "The Senate at least has been unwilling to exercise serious control of the CIA and apparently approves of the activities to which you refer in Chile and which I believe to be a procedure which the CIA has followed in other countries."

Sen. Fulbright wrote that he believed the creation of a joint committee with full authority to examine the CIA and control it was the only practical answer.

"The Foreign Relations Committee," he said, "has shown never has sufficient votes to overcome the opposition of the forces led by the Armed Services Committee in the Senate, but a joint committee, I think, would have sufficient prestige to exercise control."

Sen. Fulbright said he would be glad to join Rep. Harrington in sponsoring a renewed effort to create such a joint committee.

Experts Now Believe Hanoi Will Not Mount Offensive

By James M. Markham

SAIGON, Sept. 12 (UPI).—North Vietnam and the Viet Cong have stepped up their ground attacks and the militancy of their rhetoric but they do not seem to be planning a major offensive in the South, in the opinion of some Western analysts.

Hanoi-watchers concede that, as one of them put it, "the signals are mixed." Some analysts of the U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency and some civilians are arguing that the North Vietnamese do intend a major push that would "scrap the Paris accords."

But U.S. military analysts have traditionally been more alarmist in their predictions than their civilian counterparts. In the fall of 1973, Pentagon analysts were also forecasting a big push that did not materialize.

A Western specialist observed that the Communists seemed unlikely to stage an offensive in the next few months because "what they have been doing so far has been pretty successful."

Unrest Seen

This diplomat said that the Communists can see "economic deterioration" in the areas under control of the Saigon government and "the beginnings of political unrest" in the form of a Roman Catholic-led anti-corruption campaign.

Moreover, this analyst noted, the South Vietnamese Army and Air Force are no longer able to concentrate "withering firepower" on the enemy because of economy cuts dictated by congressional reductions in U.S. military assistance.

If, however, the army or the economy began to break down, he added, the Communists might be tempted, perhaps in the spring, to accelerate their attacks in an effort to bring down the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Blood Test

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 12 (AP).—An announcement for the 49th Royal Scottish gathering said the occasion "is a must for everyone who has any Scottish blood—or scotch—in his veins."

Defense Minister Reported Purged By Albanian Reds

BELGRADE, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—Albanian Defense Minister Beqir Balluku has been stripped of all political, state and party posts, authoritative Yugoslav sources said here yesterday.

Mr. Balluku, a long-time colleague of the Albanian Communist party leader, Enver Hoxha, and a member of the leadership of the Balkan country for over 25 years, has not been seen at major functions for some two months.

There has been no official announcement of Mr. Balluku's dismissal.

Mr. Balluku at one time was widely expected to take over the leadership of the Albanian party from Mr. Hoxha when he retired. He had been prominent in Albanian politics since World War I, helping Mr. Hoxha form the party in 1941.

he added, the Communists might be tempted, perhaps in the spring, to accelerate their attacks in an effort to bring down the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Bridge Rebuilt
SAIGON, Sept. 12 (UPI).—South Vietnamese troops today rebuilt a bridge and cleared a series of roadblocks on the only road link from the capital to the northern city of Hue, military sources said.

The bridge at Phu Loc district town, center of heavy fighting for the last two weeks, had been blown up by Communist frogmen yesterday. South Vietnamese engineers rebuilt the bridge within 24 hours, the sources said.

Mrs. Khrushchev Visits the Grave

MOSCOW, Sept. 12 (UPI).—The 74-year-old widow of Nikita Khrushchev yesterday braved a chilly pelting rain to visit her husband's grave on the third anniversary of his death.

Mrs. Khrushchev headed a cluster of about 30 friends and relatives who placed bouquets at the former Soviet leader's grave in Moscow's Novodevichy Cemetery. Plainclothesmen watched from a distance.

Mrs. Khrushchev was accompanied by her son Sergei, her daughter Rada and several of her grandchildren as well as the non-Communist Soviet sculptor Ernst Neizvestny, who created the modernist black and white marble monument erected at the grave earlier this month.

In the newly dug grave the scientists dug out a queue of 20 nucleic acids are thought to make up perhaps all of the "start" signal and a shorter sequence of a "stop" signal.

Mr. Khorana believed the "start" signal for the gene probably consisted of three nucleotides, or 50 nucleotide units to nature and length of signal is less clearly.

The specific gene is one that controls the cell's ability to produce amino acid tyrosine with proteins the cell makes.

Genes' Code Is Deciphered In U.S. Study

Biologists Claim 'Key' to Heredity

By Harold M. Schmeck

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (UPI).—Scientists have said they had deciphered the code that controls the turning on of the instructions in a gene.

The gene is the basic heredity. It is made of twisted double strands, master chemical deoxyribose acid, or DNA. In any gene, the sequence of nucleotides in its double DNA is a code that gives genetic instructions for making the cell what it is and what it can become.

However, most of the turned off most of the genes in most cells. Thus, the how genes are turned on is one of the key of modern biology.

"On" and "Off" Signals

This week, Dr. Har Khorana, 53, and his colleagues at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology reported what they believe to be perhaps all of the "on" a gene they had studied several years as well as a part of the "off" signal. They gave at the American Society's national meeting in Atlantic City.

While the scientists have correctly deciphered the chemical sequence or all of the "on" a gene, the specific gene code is still a puzzle. They are now trying to decipher the "off" signal, which together with its control and testing to see what the control sequence function in turning on or off the gene.

Work toward this progress. It is part of effort to understand cells control the trans the genetic instruction incorporated in their DNA.

The gene under study is the hereditary and common bacterium Escherichia coli, usually called E. coli.

About a year ago, Mr. Khorana and his colleagues, synthesizing the gene, then, their research efforts to determine the size the chemical makes up the gene's "off" signals.

The long-term object is the totally synthetic gene and its control signal it will function in E. coli.

In previous studies, researchers synthesized a 126-unit gene in its natural state, and its control sequence derived to constitute a strand of DNA, 7 longer than 126, which are called nucleotides.

The specific gene is one that controls the cell's ability to produce amino acid tyrosine with proteins the cell makes.

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R.D. Mazza Dies, Ex-Off Of Hotel, A

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (UPI).—Richard D. Mazza, former airline and hotel executive, died Tuesday (Fla.) Community E.

At his retirement Mr. Mazza was national director of Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

From 1929, a year after he came from Italy, was with Pan American Airways. Then Mr. Mazza served Trans World Airlines executive office, including that of regional president for sales in his final three years.

His final three years, ending in 1962, as vice-president in international sales development.

The Rev. Paul O'Connor

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12 (UPI).—The Rev. Paul J. O'Connor, chancellor and former of Xavier University, died yesterday after a brief illness. O'Connor stepped down as president after 17 years.

John Merriam, 64, of Charlotte, N.C., died yesterday after a long illness. He was a veteran television and news editor of the Ing News, was killed in an Eastern Air Lines crash last week.

His wife, Mrs. Merriam, started with him as a page. His cover story on the Apollo 11 flight in 1969, which earned him a Pulitzer Prize, was killed in the crash.

Page 4 of 4

What they're wearing in Paris



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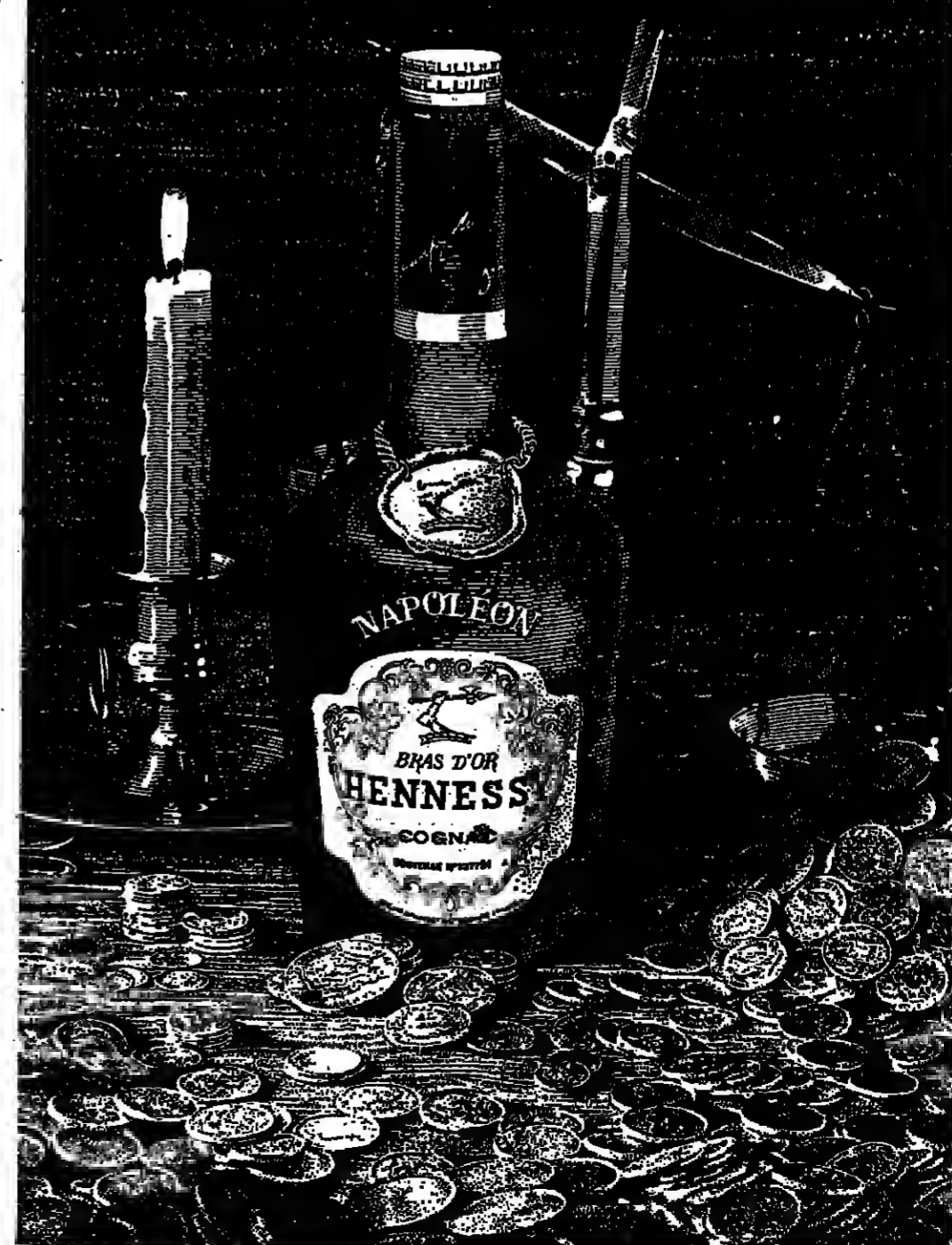
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The Gold Standard



Slow Progress on Cyprus

The agreement between Turkish and Greek Cypriot leaders for an exchange of the ill and elderly among their prisoners has been described by a United Nations official as a step toward peace. It is, admittedly, a very small step, considering the complex issues that still remain to be disentangled by the stubborn opponents. But it is a step.

Prisoners of war have come to serve, in the years and wars since Hitler's regime collapsed and the Japanese surrendered on the U.S.S. Missouri, much the same purpose as hostages on a skyjacked plane. Certainly since Korea, such prisoners have been pawns of armed diplomacy, used to wring concessions, or to strengthen the will of one side or the other.

And like the vicious business of holding hostages in political or merely mercenary crimes, this employment of prisoners of war, in contravention of the spirit if not the letter of the Geneva conventions, is in a curious way a reflection of the sense of humanity that prevails among the majority of the world's peoples. The fate of an individual taken captive, under any circumstances, is of concern to his community, however little the captor may care.

But the main concern should be the release of such victims, rather than an analysis of the role they play. Most of the prisoners on Cyprus—two-thirds, perhaps—are civilians. Amid the reports of mutual atrocities by Greek and Turkish Cypriots, their fate is at least preferable to that of so many of their countrymen whose hasty graves have been dug up recently. But the fact that they are still in captivity is an offense to the world's moral sense, however blunted that sense may have become. And they should be freed.

To what kind of life they will return, what Cyprus may become, how a long history of tension and frequent cruelty can be turned toward the decent coexistence of people of different cultures and languages, is the work of the statesmen. It is a far from easy task to resolve the faults and errors of centuries, and satisfy conflicting aspirations and common fears and hatreds that are based upon them. But the first moves toward that goal—if only to indicate that there is a chance of reaching broader agreements, is to let the prisoners go. The first cautious step that has been taken is, at least, in the right direction.

Rethinking Amnesty

While tens of thousands of draft evaders, deserters and veterans with undesirable discharges from the Vietnam war live in limbo, President Ford has indefinitely postponed consideration of their cases because of his preoccupation with the case of one private individual, Richard M. Nixon, and the backlash that this untimely pardon has caused in the country.

By his deferral of decision, President Ford himself has forced an analogy to be drawn in the public conscience between the Nixon case and that of the war resisters. The White House has now injected a new dimension into what can be considered "leniency" in dealing with these men. A rethinking of official position is needed not because of the exceptional favoritism shown toward Mr. Nixon, which tore down the equal application of law, but rather to reinitiate the framework of justice and equity within the law.

The first necessity is to recognize that there is a world of difference between the Nixon lawbreaking and that of the resisters and deserters and veterans. Mr. Nixon violated his constitutional oath of office; the congressional articles of impeachment in-

cluded obstruction of justice, and misuse of federal agencies for personal advantage. By contrast, the youthful violators of the Selective Service Act and of military law were not elected to the armed services and held no public office of trust. Many acted solely out of conscientious objection to a war they considered both immoral and unconstitutional.

One reassuring indication already has been given by Mr. Ford of the approach he will take in carrying through his pledge to throw the weight of his presidency "into the scales of justice on the side of leniency" in dealing with the Vietnam cases. That reassurance is embodied in his intention to set up a national "clemency review board," thus precluding the crazy-quilt of inequities that would surely follow if judgment were left to the varying opinions and prejudices of scores of local boards.

But the machinery is less important than the basic guideposts the President himself lays down to bring thousands of men back into the American mainstream without rancor, without recrimination and without delay.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Sunrise in Mozambique

It is an occasion for great relief if the rebellion by a group of white settlers against the agreement for the independence of Mozambique has been quashed, as Portuguese authorities now report. There was no chance that the uprising could succeed; but its prolongation would risk additional large-scale blood-letting, racial conflict and outside intervention.

The white rebels, along with the black politicians who backed their coup, said they were not opposed to independence but to the fact that Portugal had negotiated only with the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (Frelimo). What the rebels ignored was

that Frelimo, which had wrested control of large areas of Mozambique from Portuguese forces in an 11-year struggle, appeared to be the only viable representative of the country's 7 million blacks.

Frelimo's leaders will now have the opportunity, in the transition government that will steer Mozambique to independence next June, to demonstrate that they truly desire a political system open to all, with no discrimination against either the blacks who held aloof from the liberation struggle or the white minority, whose skills can contribute much to building the new nation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Ford's Honeymoon?

Far from closing the book on a horrendous phase of recent American history, the unconditional pardon President Ford bestowed on Richard Nixon last Sunday only opened a new and ugly chapter of secrecy, subversion of justice and downright perversion. Ford promised his country an honest and open administration. But a full week into closed-door negotiations at San Clemente, the President's inner circle instructed the White House press spokesman to deny that any such talks were under way.

Now Ford's credibility is under severe strain, particularly because of his unseemly flip-flop on the pardon issue.

Clandestine pre-pardon talks with Nixon began just two days after Ford solemnly assured his first White House press conference that he would not use the executive power of pardon to pre-empt due process.

Public reaction to Ford's action and style has been understandably outraged. His honeymoon with the American public and Congress may not be exactly over, but his sense of fidelity is already in doubt.

—From the Straits Times (Singapore).

Mozambique—A Lesson

African mobs on an anti-white rampage in Lourenco yesterday provided a depressing prelude to the imminent handing over of authority to an interim government dominated by the Frelimo guerrilla movement. Lisbon is up to its neck in the economic and political problems of democratization at home. Its main concern in Mozambique seems to be to get out regardless, as quickly as possible. The futile "rebellion" by a group of whites has been taken as an excuse by the Frelimo mobs to go on an orgy of anti-white looting and murder.

Without the whites, the administration and economy of Mozambique will face chaos. This situation, so ineptly handled by Lisbon, was of course brought about by Zambia, Tanzania and the Communist countries who trained and armed the "freedom fighters" on Mozambique's borders. The question now arises of who will fill the administrative and political vacuum in Mozambique. Portugal must not repeat this mistake in the very different case of Angola.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

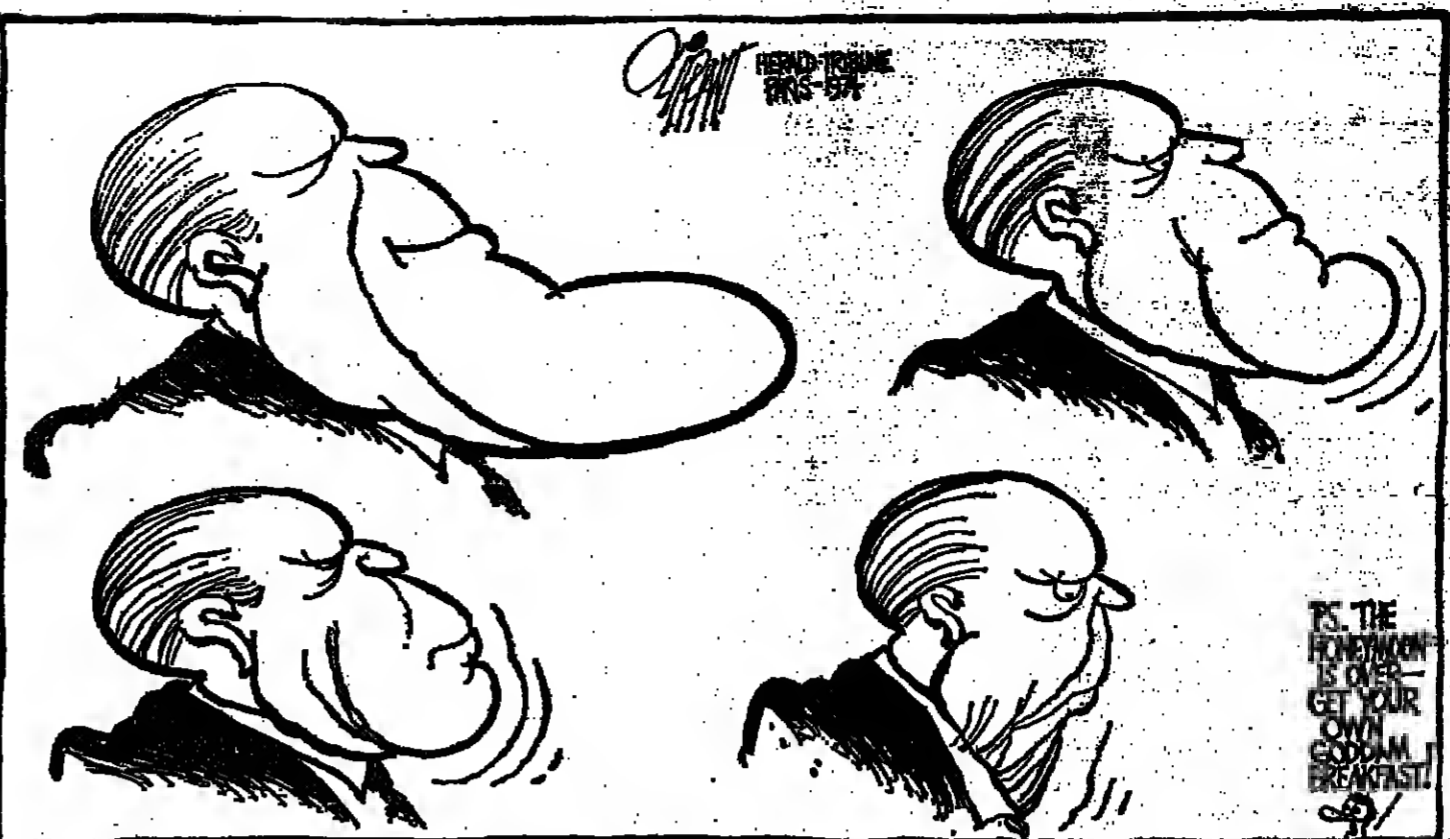
September 13, 1899

NEW YORK—The Herald publishes the following telegram from Washington: "It can be stated on authority that there is no intention on the part of the United States Administration to offend France by withdrawing from the Paris Exhibition or making any representation on behalf of Dreyfus. It is stated that the United States has never made representations to a foreign Government, except on behalf of an American citizen."

Fifty Years Ago

September 13, 1924

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—Harry Wills, the American Negro heavy-weight, easily outpointed Luis Angel Firpo of Argentina, in their twelve round bout at Boyle's Thirty Acres here last night. The decision was unanimous in favor of the "Black Panther" who was master throughout and had too much ring knowledge for the "Wild Bull of the Pampas." Firpo was down in the 2d round for a count of five, but was heavily punished in every round.



GERALD FORD—A CHIN STUDY

The John Glenn Phenomenon in Ohio

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—When Sen. Edward Kennedy arrived in Cincinnati last night to campaign for Democratic Rep. Thomas Luken, conspicuously absent from the platform was John Glenn, whose sweeping popularity in campaigning for the U.S. Senate is surprising hard-bitten political operatives here.

Glenn, the first American in space, was careful to be elsewhere, 400 miles across the state at a Democratic campaign in Toledo. Indeed, the kind of "help" that Glenn might want from any Democratic party leader outside the "buckeye state" would be found last in the person of Teddy Kennedy.

Now running a phenomenal 2-to-1 ahead of colorless Republican Mayor Ralph Perk of Cincinnati, the high-flying Glenn may become the first statewide candidate since Lyndon Johnson in 1964 to smash a million-vote plurality. As a Republican statewide leader here told us, "Glenn is taking even the Republican vote away from Perk without half trying."

The Glenn phenomenon is unique in the post-Watergate politics of mass voter disillusionment: a national hero, unembarrassed with the ideological baggage that has fragmented the Democratic party, who seems eminently acceptable to blue-collar hard-hats and left-center intellectuals. Glenn's personal constituency today ranges from deep right-center to left-center, a broad spectrum the Democratic party badly needs in the embittered search for its soul.

No Help Wanted

It is only natural, then, that Glenn does not need or want the kind of political help which has made Kennedy an attraction for some other Democratic candidates this fall. Beyond that, Kennedy will not soon forget that Kennedy cut him dead in his losing 1970 senatorial primary battle with Howard McLeanbaum and in his decisive victory over Sen. McLeanbaum in their return engagement last May.

What rankled Glenn partisans about that Kennedy snub was the memory of how, as ex-Marine Glenn's stalwart support for Robert Kennedy in his 1968 presidential campaign, despite his dovish position on the Vietnam war, helped the Kennedy family which Glenn got in last spring's primary battle with McLeanbaum came not from Ted Kennedy but from Jacqueline Onassis, who taped a television endorsement for Glenn in the campaign's closing days.

Now that Glenn looks like a glittering winner against Perk in November, Ted Kennedy is not above wanting a piece of the action. But a private offer from his senatorial office to Glenn's headquarters here suggesting that Kennedy would be more than glad to give Glenn a helping hand on his Ohio visit this week was politely rejected.

That Glenn is being courted by such national party leaders as Kennedy is not surprising. He is likely to emerge from the senatorial campaign as the No. 1 Democrat in the fifth largest state. If his awesome lead over Perk holds, Glenn could become a major factor in the party's 1976 presidential battle—at least a strong possibility for second place on the ticket.

That very prospect is viewed

darkly by Gov. John Gilligan, running for re-election against Republican retired James Rhodes. Afflicted with the usual habits of an incumbent governor, Gilligan is only marginally ahead of former Gov. Rhodes. Democratic politicians agree that Glenn emerges on Nov. 5 with a plurality which exceeds Gilligan's by anything like 500,000 votes—a distinct possibility—Gilligan's own presidential aspirations will shrivel. The result would be a strong indication that the national party should move to the center in 1976 and away from the left-liberal ideology of John Gilligan.

Glenn was treated by the Gilligan-controlled state party like a parish unit his primary victory. He is now showing the same bleakness for Gilligan's new

courtship as he is for Kennedy's. When Gilligan arranged a private meeting with Glenn here 10 days ago, hoping for joint Gilligan-Glenn campaigning, Glenn asked at a quiet pre-gate the right to have equal voice with Gilligan in naming the state chairman and executive director of the party. He wanted a 50-50 voice in party control.

There was no deal and Glenn continued on his largely independent campaign. But Glenn will move hard into state party affairs after the election. For more a party-line Democrat than a party-baited maverick like former Democratic Governor and Sen. Frank Lausche, Glenn will use his predictable victory in Ohio as a case study for his party, so harassed and weakened by ever-widening ideological splits.

Ford's Path Out of the Wreckage

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—The Nixon pardon has been even more devastating in its impact than the first mumbled reaction forecast. It has aroused among ordinary people a dangerous cynicism about our institutions of law. It has shattered the hope for a period of political repose in this country. It has undermined confidence in the judgment of Gerald Ford.

Much of that damage is beyond repair for the moment. That fact explains the tone of frustration, of hopeless outrage, in much of the congressional and public comment. But there are things that can be done to minimize the extent of the disaster. We should begin thinking about them in focused terms.

The first essential is to establish the facts of the pardon and how it was arranged. I am averse to conspiracy theories, and on hearing the news I felt and wrote that President Ford must have acted out of misguided charity and emotion. But the public is highly suspicious. There is widespread talk of some secret deal when Nixon made Ford Vice President, of appeals from the Nixon family and pressure from the holdover White House staff chief, Gen. Alexander Haig.

It is in President Ford's urgent interest to dispel the dark suspicions if he can. Only he can do so. It is not enough to have partly-informed members of his staff give out snippets of information, or to have those who negotiated with Nixon provide not

another consistent accounts of what was asked and given.

Now will it be enough for Ford to answer questions in the inevitably disorganized setting of a news conference. He should be prepared to give the facts to a more formal body, and under oath.

A congressional committee would be an appropriate forum, perhaps in the framework of an inquiry into the exercise of the pardon power and proposed constitutional amendments governing it. The House Judiciary Committee would be an obvious choice.

The hearings should go into all relevant conversations between Ford and Nixon, and into the negotiations carried on by their representatives. The President should be asked to respond to questions in person or in writing. It would be unusual, but that is where we are. And such a proceeding would restore credibility to Ford's promise of candor in his government.

The second necessity is to proceed with bringing out the truth of Nixon's role in Watergate and other wrongs.

Some may come out at the trial of his subordinates for obstruction of justice. If it goes ahead as planned, indeed, that is one of several long reasons for proceeding despite the felt sense of inequity. But there will be limited scope for exploration of the Nixon question there at best, and there will remain a powerful public interest in full disclosure. How can that interest be met?

One possibility is for the special prosecutor, Leon Jaworski, to make a public report on the former President's part, not only in the cover-up of Watergate but in any tax fraud, misuse of campaign funds and other matters. But that path is not so easy as some speculation might suggest.

The special prosecutor's charter from the attorney general says that he "shall, upon completion of his assignment, submit a final report to the appropriate persons or entities of the Congress." But it is questionable whether that language would allow him to make specific accusations against named persons, outside the criminal process. To do so would raise ethical questions for a prosecutor, and might subject him to legal objections from those named. Moreover, Jaworski has obtained such information through grand juries that might involve problems of secrecy.

Grand Jury Problem

To undertake the duties of informing the country in a serious way, Jaworski would, therefore, need fresh authority and direction from Congress. There is a possible pattern in a federal statute allowing special grand juries to issue reports on corruption. That law entitles those named to notice of what is to be said, an opportunity to reply and judicial scrutiny of the disputed issues.

Jaworski would also need, from Congress, subpoena power to get information for purposes of a report—as opposed to subpoenas for grand jury or trial proceedings. Specifically, he would have to be able to subpoena any of the Nixon White House tapes apart from those portions of the 64 conversations made available to him as a result of the Supreme Court decision last month.

A curious agreement made by the Ford administration gives Nixon not only ownership of his tapes but control of who may hear them. But no such agreement can impair Congress's authority to give any official body power to subpoena material for a legitimate public purpose. The body could be a congressional committee, or it could be the special prosecutor.

At this stage, our hope must lie in truth. It is not an empty hope. Mr. Justice Brandeis said: "Sunlight is the most powerful of disinfectants."

Ending The National Nightmare

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The sad thing about President Ford's mis-handling of the Nixon pardon is that he has blown a big opportunity to end what he called the long national nightmare. We are now in for a new orgy of moralistic recrimination and unproductive suspicion.

But the goal of excoriating the Watergate demon remains. Only now it will be a slower process requiring much greater care and a thorough purge of all those associated with Watergate who remain in posts of high authority. The law enforcement agencies find its basic expression in the spirit of hostility to all authority, which has dominated public discussion for nearly a decade. The active agents of this hostility are drawn from the cohort which emerged from the colleges and universities in the decade of the '60s.

Intellectually, the emphasis has long been on idealism. The compromises made in the immediate postwar years were held up to the light and found to be full of blamish.

Suburban living was seen to have been achieved at the cost of subordinating racial justice. Economic growth was discovered to be the plundering of the place it came to be understood that the national security had a dark side—represented by overwhelming military force and manipulation by secret intelligence services.

A Boom

Normally, the ideals connect with these discoveries would have been tempered by life in the real world. But the '60s was a period of unprecedented boom. There was a dizzy demand for truth, for progress, for no one of us moderate, fast-paced had to worry about making a living.

Moreover, two searing public events seemed to verify the past of uncompromising idealism. One was the Vietnam war. Many of those who directed the war, the very top were shown to be faithful to the public trust. Those who tried to calibrate position who sought to play it safe, bend the logic of ideas to political interest, were discredited events.

Then there was Watergate, a worse, and far more deliberate way, the public trust was again violated by the highest officials. There was systematic misrepresentation. Those who tried to find a middle road were again routed. As the President's supporters in the Congress discovered during the impeachment hearings, there was no room for moderation. There was no "ot side."

The national temper which emerged from this experience understandably short on sweetness and light and tolerance, a easygoing good nature. It is a understandably high in indignation, outrage and suspicion. And many educated persons under at least, there is an automatic disposition to doubt anybody's authority. In this atmosphere self-government and a greatness of the other activities central American life become extremely difficult.

But the Nixon pardon—again the way it was sprung at its unconditional terms—invited revived the worst suspicions of the bad old days. Even for those of us who share President Ford's belief that it would be wrong to put Mr. Nixon on trial, it is hard not to suspect that the was some kind of a deal between the former President and a man now in the White House. And it only makes matters worse for the President and his lawyers and spokesmen to talk about other pardons.

For the time being we will have to endure a new bout of the feel-don't-think attitude public affairs which Vietnam at Watergate have licensed. Though the first and best chance has been muffled, the object of a return to normal trust remains valid. As President, moreover, Mr. Ford more than any body can lead the way.

Now the process is bound to be long and slow. Mr. Ford will need to demonstrate in an unmistakable way that he is taking his distances from those who led the country down the road of disgrace and division. This means, among other things, getting rid once and for all of the remaining Nixonites in the White House.

Mr. Ford will also need to be good deal more thoughtful than he has been to date. He will need to resist quickie statements and sleazy deals about amnesty. Above all, he will need to bring into his confidence persons with a far wider background than stand-pat politicians who make it and have made up the Republican party in the Congress.

سكنا من الامم

Ending
the Nation
Nightmare
by Joseph K.

I flew home Pan Am.



Michael Goldberg, Chappaqua, New York

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Brussels	9:05 AM	1:35 PM
Copenhagen	3:10 PM	6:40 PM
Dusseldorf	7:40 AM	1:35 PM
Frankfurt	12:25 PM	3:50 PM
Frankfurt	2:35 PM	8:35 PM
Hamburg	8:15 AM	1:35 PM
Istanbul	12:50 PM	8:35 PM
Lisbon	2:15 PM	4:25 PM
London	11:00 AM	1:35 PM
London	1:30 PM	4:20 PM
London	6:00 PM	8:35 PM
Munich	10:15 AM	3:50 PM
Paris	12:30 PM	3:25 PM
Rome	12:30 PM	3:55 PM
Rome	10:30 AM	3:25 PM
Stuttgart	10:20 AM	3:50 PM
Vienna	11:15 AM	5:10 PM

Other regular flights to New York

FREQUENCY	FROM	LEAVE	ARRIVE
SU/WE/FR	Ankara	8:15 AM	3:55 PM
TU/WE/TH/SA	Barcelona	12:35 PM	4:25 PM
MO/WE/FR	Barcelona	3:00 PM	5:30 PM
MO/TU/TH/SA	Beirut	8:45 AM	3:55 PM
SU/WE/FR	Istanbul	10:00 AM	3:55 PM
FR/SU	Moscow	1:45 PM	6:40 PM
MO/FR/SU	Nice	12:05 PM	5:30 PM
TU/TH	Prague	12:45 PM	6:40 PM
MO	Teheran	5:05 AM	3:55 PM
TU/TH	Teheran	6:10 AM	3:55 PM
SU/WE/FR	Teheran	5:30 AM	3:55 PM
MO/WE/FR/SA	Teheran	7:00 AM	8:35 PM
MO/WE/SA	Warsaw	12:55 PM	6:40 PM

Regular flights—To Miami

FREQUENCY	FROM	LEAVE	ARRIVE
MO/TH	Lisbon	2:10 PM	9:00 PM
MO/TH	Madrid	12:45 PM	9:00 PM
WE/SA/SU	Madrid	2:15 PM	9:00 PM
WE/SA	Rome	10:45 AM	9:00 PM

To San Francisco

FREQUENCY	FROM	LEAVE	ARRIVE
TU/FR/SU	London	2:20 PM	7:40 PM
MO/TH/SA	London	2:20 PM	8:45 PM

To Portland

FREQUENCY	FROM	LEAVE	ARRIVE
MO/TH/SA	London	2:20 PM	6:30 PM

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Boston	Frankfurt	10:30 AM	1:40 PM
	Lisbon	11:30 AM	1:30 PM
	London	11:30 AM	1:35 PM
	Paris	11:00 AM	1:40 PM
Chicago	Rome	11:30 AM	2:15 PM
	Amsterdam	8:25 AM	5:20 PM
	Frankfurt	10:30 AM	5:20 PM
	Lisbon	11:30 AM	5:20 PM
Detroit	London	11:30 AM	5:20 PM
	Paris	11:00 AM	5:20 PM
	Rome	11:30 AM	5:20 PM
	Amsterdam	8:25 AM	5:25 PM
Philadelphia	Frankfurt	10:30 AM	5:25 PM
	Lisbon	11:30 AM	5:25 PM
	London	11:30 AM	5:25 PM
	Paris	11:00 AM	5:25 PM
Washington	Rome	11:30 AM	5:25 PM
	Amsterdam	8:25 AM	4:40 PM
	Brussels	9:05 AM	5:10 PM
	Frankfurt	10:30 AM	4:40 PM
Los Angeles	Lisbon	11:30 AM	4:40 PM
	London	11:30 AM	4:40 PM
	Paris	11:00 AM	4:40 PM
	Rome	11:30 AM	4:40 PM
New Orleans*	Amsterdam	8:25 AM	5:10 PM
	Berlin	7:10 AM	1:55 PM
	Frankfurt	10:30 AM	5:10 PM
	Hamburg	8:15 AM	1:55 PM
San Francisco	Lisbon	11:30 AM	5:10 PM
	London	10:45 AM	1:55 PM
	Paris	11:00 AM	5:10 PM
	Rome	11:30 AM	5:10 PM
Seattle	London ¹	1:25 PM	4:30 PM
	Paris ²	11:10 AM	4:30 PM
	London	10:45 AM	6:17 PM
	London ¹	1:25 PM	7:20 PM
Seattle	Paris ²	11:10 AM	7:20 PM
	London ³	2:20 PM	4:00 PM

*U.S. domestic sector operated by Delta Airlines

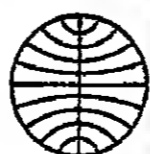
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BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1974

FINANCE

Page 9

Britain's Trade Deficit Narrows During Month

LONDON, Sept. 12 (AP-DJ).—Britain today reported a \$219-million visible trade deficit for August, a sharp reduction from the \$477 million deficit of the three previous months.

Euromarket Bank Cuts Staff by 30%

By Terry Robards

LONDON, Sept. 12 (D.J.).—The American Bank Ltd., a London-based bank, has announced that it will cut its staff by 30 per cent.

The bank disclosed today that it was reducing its personnel by 30 per cent and that at least five of its nine executive directors would be leaving.

Powerful Shareholders
"We have very powerful shareholders," he said in an interview.

Many consortium banks were established to capitalize on the growth in the Euromarket.

Western American's ownership divided among five well-known banks.

Western American, like many other banks operating in the Euromarket, had expanded rapidly in recent years to take advantage of the market's growth.

Germany Sets Up Bank Group to Ensure Liquidity

FRANKFURT, Sept. 12 (AP).—A new bank group is being set up in Germany to ensure liquidity.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Shell Pays Interim Dividend

Shell Transport & Trading Co. has declared an interim dividend for 1974 of 5.2 pence a share.

Sony Calls French Plant on Target

Sony Corp. says it will start construction on its first color television plant in France as scheduled in 1975.

Conoco Earnings May Be Flat

Continental Oil Co.'s second-half earnings may be flat, John Kircher, president, reports.

Sets Meeting With Kissinger on Russians

U.S. Panel Sees Trade Bill Within a Month

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP-DJ).

The U.S. Senate Finance Committee, nearing the end of lengthy closed-door deliberations, on a House-passed trade bill.

House Ways and Means Committee and other congressional leaders that the trade bill could be completed and be sent to the White House before Congress takes its pre-election recess next month.

President Ford and other officials are anxious for Congress to complete action on the trade legislation.

It passed the House of Representatives in late 1973, but still must get through the Senate and a House-Senate conference committee.

At yesterday's closed-door Finance Committee session, members indicated that the trade bill could become law by mid-October.

Sen. Russell Long, D-La., chairman of the Senate panel, has reportedly told committee members he has an understanding with chairman Wilbur Mills of the

House Ways and Means Committee and other congressional leaders that the trade bill could be completed and be sent to the White House before Congress takes its pre-election recess next month.

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Veba Denies Ruhrkohle Report

Veba does not intend to radically increase its 14 per cent shareholding in West Germany's nationalized coal undertaking Ruhrkohle.

Chairman Rudolf von Bennigsen-Foerster describes a report in the economic weekly Wirtschaftswoche that Veba is seeking a majority holding in the loss-making coal group as "rubbish."

Consumers could take no comfort that the big surge in prices is at the wholesale level since wholesale increases usually are quickly passed into retail prices, especially for food.

The big August increase also comes at a time when the Ford administration has suddenly stopped predicting there will be any significant decrease in the nation's inflation rate this year.

White House economic counselor Kenneth Rusk told a newsmen that the recent predictions that inflation might decline to about 5 per cent—from the current 11 per cent rate for consumer prices—probably will not be realized.

The August price rise followed an increase of 3.7 per cent in July. The Labor Department's wholesale price index for August stood at 187.4 of the 1967 average and was 17.8 per cent higher than a year ago.

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Prices Soar 3.9% in U.S. During Month

Rise at Wholesale Level 2d-Biggest in 28 Years

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP).—The government said today that wholesale prices increased by 3.9 per cent in August, raising the prospect that the nation's inflation is getting worse instead of better.

The increase was the second-biggest for any month in 28 years, exceeded only by a 6.2 per cent increase in August of last year after lifting of the government's freeze on prices.

Exploding prices ranged across almost the entire economy, with farm products and industrial commodities leading the way.

The August increase works out to a staggering 46.3 per cent, if continued for a year.

Consumers could take no comfort that the big surge in prices is at the wholesale level since wholesale increases usually are quickly passed into retail prices, especially for food.

The big August increase also comes at a time when the Ford administration has suddenly stopped predicting there will be any significant decrease in the nation's inflation rate this year.

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NYSE Votes To Extend Its Trading Hours

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (D.J.).—The New York Stock Exchange board said today it has approved a 30-minute extension of trading hours to 2:00 GMT—4 p.m. EDT in New York—starting Oct. 1.

The board's chairman, James Neidham, said it expected that the longer hours would provide a higher volume of activity on the exchange.

The American Stock Exchange said it will follow suit on the extension.

"The board's decision," Mr. Neidham said, "results from its concern over the inadequate level of commission revenues that has persisted in the securities industry for many months."

that meant that it cost \$167.40 to purchase goods at wholesale that cost \$100 in 1967. All figures are adjusted to account for seasonal differences.

Detailing its price report, the Labor Department said agricultural products were up 7.6 per cent in August, following a rise of 6.4 per cent in July and a decline in each of the four preceding months.

Rapid Increase
Industrial commodities continued to rise rapidly in price and were up 2.5 per cent in August, a rate only slightly less than the average monthly increase of 2.7 per cent that has prevailed throughout most of the year.

Consumer finished goods, those products in the wholesale chain nearest retail outlets, rose 3 per cent.

Evans Products was one of the most active issues on the NYSE, falling 3/4 to 3 1/8. A block of 198,500 shares of the issue traded at 3 7/8.

Singer fell 1/8 to 15 1/4. The company announced plans for a \$30-million special provision after taxes for expenses and writeoffs related to the termination of its older electromechanical billing and accounting product line and certain other non-profitable operations.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 1.47 to 61.06.

On the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over-the-counter, the industrial average dropped 1.48, closing at 57.85.

Bonds closed sharply lower, pressured by the sharp jump in wholesale prices.

Dealers said that while liquidation was not heavy, there was some steady offering of bonds at times which depressed prices.

Short-dated government bonds dropped by 2/32 to 4 3/8 in price, mediums were off by up to 3/8 and the long dates eased by as much as 1/2 point in places.

Corporates were dull, falling by 1/8 to 1 1/2 point, despite the success of the \$100-million Duke Power note offering.

The Duke Powers, which carry an unprecedented 13 per cent coupon, continued to firm in unofficial dealings today, and at one stage were trading to yield 12 1/2 per cent, a drop of 12 1/2 basis points from the offering yield.

Treasury bills also moved sharply downward, with some issues adding up to 20 basis points in yield.

In Chicago soybean futures shot up maximum limits of 20 cents a bushel. Corn closed 7 to 9 cents a bushel higher.

Wheat futures closed 3 cents up to 1 cent a bushel down after 16 cent advances earlier in the session.

In New York silver ended lower by 3 cents on profit-taking and liquidation. Copper ended the day 2 cents lower after narrow movement.

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Companies interested by this invitation of competitive bidding can obtain the qualification forms at the DIRECTION DES TRAVAUX & CONSTRUCTIONS, Villa les Arbres, Rue Shakespeare, LE GOLF ALGER (Algérie).

The tenders should be sent by registered mail in a sealed double envelope to the above address with the following mention:
—Bidding for BOUMERDES Amphitheater
Not to be opened.
The delay for submitting the bidding will expire December 5, 1974.

France Unable To Stand New Oil Price Rise

MULHOUSE, France, Sept. 12 (AP-DJ).

French industry Minister Michel d'Ornano said today that another increase in the price of crude oil would be "unbearable" for the French economy.

"An increase of 14 per cent in the price of crude oil would represent an additional charge for France of some 7 billion francs (\$1.5 billion). It would be unbearable for our economy," Mr. d'Ornano said.

He said France's oil import bill this year would exceed 45 billion francs, compared with 16 billion in 1973.

Amougeur told reporters after a two-hour meeting of oil ministers in Vienna.

He said no formal decision was reached at the first session of a quarterly price review conference attended by ministers of the 13 nations of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

The ministers, meeting at OPEC's Vienna headquarters, will continue their talks tomorrow.

Libyan Oil Minister Ezzadin Mabrouk said after the meeting

Japan Growth Seen at 10%

LONDON, Sept. 12 (AP-DJ).

Japan's economy will grow at an average annual rate of 10 per cent up to 1980, after allowing for inflation, British government commissioned report predicts.

The report, entitled "Japan to 1980: The Economic System and Its Prospects," will be published Monday by the business enterprise division of the London Financial Times.

The study was proposed by the government's central policy review staff and commissioned by the Department of Trade. It was prepared by the Tokyo office of the Boston Consulting Group.

The report says that on a per capita basis, Japan is set to become the richest major industrialized economy in the world. This category presumably excludes oil-producing countries such as Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

A big Swiss bank reports

Lively credit demand

On the loans side the continuing rapid pace of economic activity in Switzerland, active foreign trade and rising prices caused the utilization of credit lines to increase substantially. The extension of credit in other forms by the bank, chiefly to Swiss borrowers, also expanded markedly. All in all, outstanding loans topped the 12,000 million Swiss franc mark for the first time.

A satisfactory increase of 376 million (7%) was registered in sight deposits. The inflow of funds into savings and investment accounts remained rather slow so that on balance aggregate deposits increased only slightly to 28 653 million. Cash in hand at 1894 million Swiss francs is still high and secondary liquidity reserves are substantial.

ness contracted somewhat in keeping with general market trends. Aggregate assets and liabilities increased slightly over the level at the end of March 1974 to 31942 million Swiss francs.

(Middle East) S.A.L., which is the main Credit Suisse base in the Arab area. With the help of its large subsidiaries specialising in Eurobusiness - e.g. the London Multinational Bank, the Credit Suisse White Weld Group and the Merkur Bank in Luxembourg - Credit Suisse hopes to provide international assistance to meet this area's new financial requirements.

Shahyad Monument, Tehran

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Slacker Eurobusiness

Among deposits, time accounts fell by 10% to 7 663 million Swiss francs partly as a result of customers' more cautious attitude towards the Euromarkets, but also owing to the greater need for liquidity. On the other hand, funds due to banks rose to 9 175 million. Partly as a result of these diverging trends in customers' time accounts and deposits due to banks, balances held with other banks, which to a considerable degree reflect investments made in the Euromarket, declined

Satisfactory earnings

Thanks primarily to the rise in loans and to lively turnover, the Bank's earnings have shown an improvement; they more than sufficed to cover higher expenditures. After deduction of voluntary provisions for contingencies, the net profit for the first six months remains above that for the corresponding period last year.

Representative office in Tehran

Credit Suisse, which already has representative offices, subsidiaries and branches in all the world's major finance centres, has recently opened a representative office in Tehran. It is the first Swiss bank to do so. This new office will help promote the rapidly intensifying economic and financial ties between Switzerland and Iran. Organisationally, it is attached to Credit Suisse



CREDIT SUISSE
SWISS CREDIT BANK
the right partner

صبرنا من الازل

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The new currency

Currency Rate

November 12, 1974

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-
exchange rates, one can find the values of the major
the national currencies of each of the world's financial
use rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	DM	FF	£	¥	Sc	Sw	DK	SEK	Fin	Den
(dram)	2.7170	4.3658	161.885	58.335	41.852				4.6720	98	12
(peso)	47.73	01.5476	14.894	3.198	5.397	1.6458					13
(franc)	6.6850	6.1770		165.322	4.262	92.155	3.789				14
(mark)	1.36		1.0000	11.611	2.485	1.4835	1.4835				15
(rupee)	3.0535	1504.00	14.838	157.43							16
(shekel)	4.6187	11.5875	180.00		7.2700	157.85	13.210	14			17
(taka)	1.796										18
(yen)	1.681		115.7	63.37	4.4244	118.64	7.65				19

The following are dollar values only: Danish krona: 8.7561;
Swedish krona: 4.7561; Norwegian kroner: 4.7561;
Austrian schilling: 13.7603; Swiss franc: 2.0000;
Dutch guilder: 2.20371;
Belgian franc: 20.3606;
Portuguese escudo: 200.482;
Spanish peseta: 166.639;
Italian lira: 2036.27;
Greek drachma: 340.750;
Turkish lira: 1.80000;
Egyptian pound: 2.25000;
Israeli shekel: 3.48333;
Jordanian dinar: 2.25000;
Lebanese pound: 1.50000;
Syrian pound: 1.50000;
Yemeni rial: 25.00000;
Sudanese pound: 1.50000;
Ethiopian birr: 1.00000;
Somali shilling: 1.00000;
Kenyan shilling: 1.00000;
Tanzanian shilling: 1.00000;
Ugandan shilling: 1.00000;
Zimbabwean dollar: 1.00000;
Botswana pula: 1.00000;
Namibian dollar: 1.00000;
South African rand: 1.00000;
Mozambican metical: 200.00000;
Mali franc: 200.00000;
Niger franc: 200.00000;
Chad franc: 200.00000;
Cameroon franc: 200.00000;
Cote d'Ivoire franc: 200.00000;
Senegal franc: 200.00000;
Guinea franc: 200.00000;
Sierra Leone franc: 200.00000;
Liberian dollar: 1.00000;
Ghana cedi: 2.46000;
Nigeria naira: 1.00000;
Zambia kwacha: 2.60000;
Malawi kwacha: 1.00000;
Tanzanian shilling: 1.00000;
Ugandan shilling: 1.00000;
Kenyan shilling: 1.00000;
Somali shilling: 1.00000;
Ethiopian birr: 1.00000;
Sudanese pound: 1.50000;
Yemeni rial: 25.00000;
Sri Lankan rupee: 1.00000;
Bangladesh taka: 1.00000;
Pakistan rupee: 1.00000;
Indian rupee: 1.00000;
Chinese yuan: 1.00000;
Japanese yen: 1.00000;
South Korean won: 1.00000;
Hong Kong dollar: 1.00000;
Taiwan dollar: 1.00000;
Singapore dollar: 1.00000;
Malaysian ringgit: 1.00000;
Brunei dollar: 1.00000;
Philippine peso: 1.00000;
Vietnamese dong: 1.00000;
Laotian kip: 1.00000;
Cambodian riel: 1.00000;
Myanmar kyat: 1.00000;
Burmese kyat: 1.00000;
Thai baht: 1.00000;
Indonesian rupiah: 1.00000;
Singapore dollar: 1.00000;
Malaysian ringgit: 1.00000;
Brunei dollar: 1.00000;
Philippine peso: 1.00000;
Vietnamese dong: 1.00000;
Laotian kip: 1.00000;
Cambodian riel: 1.00000;
Myanmar kyat: 1.00000;
Burmese kyat: 1.00000;
Thai baht: 1.00000;
Indonesian rupiah: 1.00000;

Seven Hours, 25 Innings Later, Cards Persevere Against Mets

YORK, Sept. 12 (UPI)—At 12 minutes 40 past 3 this morning, after 25 innings of a game that lasted 7 hours and 4 minutes, John McGraw and the New York Yankees won the longest game in the history of baseball.

The Cardinals and the New York Yankees who have something of a fateful for these on-again-off-again games played for 25 innings before McGraw's daring run gave the Cards a 4-3 win.

The 26-inning 1-1 tie between Brooklyn and the Yankees in 1920 lasted longer in time. The 7:04 game was the longest in time. The 25-inning game lasted 7 hours 23 minutes in time.

The longest game in the history of baseball was a 24-inning game played between the Yankees and the Boston Red Sox in 1916. The game lasted 7 hours 23 minutes.

The game was televised in New York and only a few thousand fans were able to see it. The game was played at Shea Stadium when it was still under construction.

The game was a 25-inning game. The Yankees won 4-3. The Cardinals won 4-3. The game was a 25-inning game. The Yankees won 4-3. The Cardinals won 4-3.

side the Met dugout... and it may be a while before the commissioner suggests to his wife that they go to a baseball game again.

The most responsible for keeping it going was St. Louis Ken Reitz, who hit a two-run homer off Jerry Koosman with two out in the ninth inning to tie the game.

The pitchers then took over and matched 1-3 scoreless innings—Claude Osteen pitched 9 1-3 innings of four-hit ball for St. Louis and Jerry Koosman threw eight innings of seven-hit ball for New York to lead the way—until McGraw decided to attempt a daring run to home.

McGraw then took a big lead because the Cards were going to try a hit-and-run and Webb picked him off. But his throw was wild and went into short right field in foul territory. Milner relayed the ball and fired to the plate when McGraw decided to gamble for it all instead of stopping at third with none out.

McGraw's throw seemed to have him but catcher Ron Hodges, who entered the game in the 24th, dropped the ball for an error as McGraw slid across.

By the time it ended, 59 players had seen action, 26 for the Cardinals. Both figures were National League records.



Frank Robinson, the only man to win the most valuable player award in both leagues, was sold yesterday by the California Angels to the Cleveland Indians for the \$20,000 waiver price. Robinson is completing the second year of a \$172,000-a-year contract. The outfielder, 39, is fourth on the career home list with 572.

Yankees Survive a Long Day by Losing Nothing

YORK, Sept. 12 (UPI)—New York Yankees won nothing but weight this day as they completed a season with the Baltimore Orioles in a 17-inning game, the longest in the history of the American League's game in innings this season.

The Yankees won 4-3. The Orioles won 4-3. The game was a 17-inning game. The Yankees won 4-3. The Orioles won 4-3.

Manager Bill Virdon led a solemn march of Bombers to first, and that was followed by a parade of Orioles to the base. They weren't led by their manager, however. Earl Weaver was ejected earlier.

The marathon ended when Boog Powell, the long-time favorite playing out the string as a pinch-hitter, belted a smash down memory lane that drove home Paul Blair from second base.

But Larry Gura saved the second game for the New York Yankees. The pitcher, who came out of nowhere less than a month ago, turned in a five-hitter as he lowered his earned-run average to 1.47 and gained his third straight victory since coming up from the minors.

The New York Yankees had created instant gloom among the 33,223 fans at Memorial Stadium by taking a quick lead in the opener. Alex Johnson led off the second with a double, moved to third on a ground out and came home on Graig Nettles' sacrifice fly.

But when Johnson crossed the plate and trotted into the dugout, no one shook his head. In fact, nobody moved off his seat. They did Tuesday night in his first game as a Yankee, when his 12th-inning homer helped defeat the Red Sox, but he didn't return their attempted handshakes. He doesn't believe in handshakes for homers.

At Cleveland, Gaylord Perry tossed a five-hitter in picking up his 18th victory over Boston to pace the Indians to a 3-1 decision. Perry, who had a 2-9 mark after winning 15 straight games, struck out four, walked four and lost his shutout in the fourth when Carl Yastrzemski walked and scored on Rico Petrocelli's double.

Brewers 3, Tigers 0

At Detroit, Tim Lincecum tripped home one run and scored another to back the five-hit pitching of Jim Slaton and lead the Tigers.

College, Pro Grid Lines

COLLEGES		
Saturday		
rite	13 1/2	Underdog
ad St	13 1/2	Maryland
Stale	13 1/2	Stanford
City	13 1/2	Virginia Tech
n	13 1/2	California
n	13 1/2	Oregon Tech
n	13 1/2	Virginia
n	13 1/2	Indiana
ale	13 1/2	Minnesota
ale	13 1/2	Oregon
rch	13 1/2	Washington
Ad	13 1/2	Clemson
h	13 1/2	Boston Col
n Cal	13 1/2	Florida
n	13 1/2	Colorado
n	13 1/2	Mississippi
St.	13 1/2	Rice
	13 1/2	Kansas
PRED		
ryth	8 1/2	NY Giants
ryth	16 1/2	Baltimore
ryth	7	Cleveland
ryth	8 1/2	Chicago
ryth	8 1/2	Green Bay
ryth	8 1/2	St. Louis
ryth	8 1/2	San Diego
ryth	4 1/2	San Fran.
ryth	5 1/2	New England
ryth	5 1/2	K.Y. Jets
ryth	2 1/2	Atlanta
Monday		
ryth	8	Buffalo

